FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & North Africa

Vol V No 210 *29 October 1979*

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Qaddumi: PLO Will Not Recognize Israel A 1
'Arafat Addresses Lebanese Communist Party Rally [VOP] A 1

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

Council of Ministers Discusses Brezhnev Message C 1
Foreign Minister Expresses Hope for Ties Among Gulf States C 1

OMAN

Petroleum Minister Discusses New Oil Discoveries C 2
PRC Vice Foreign Minister Meets With Sultan 27 Oct C 3
Praises Results of Visit C 3
Meets Industry, Water Ministers C 3
Leaves 29 Oct C 4

PDRY

GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Holds Talks 28 Oct C 4
14 OCTOBER Hails Relations With USSR C 4
AS-SIYASAH: Soviet, Cuban Presence in PDRY To Be Increased C 4

SAUDI ARABIA

King Khalid Urges Islamic Unity in Face of Threats C 5
King Receives Sudanese Vice President, Ambassador C 5
Vice President on Relations C 5
Iranian-Sponsored Unity March Takes Place in Mecca C 6

EGYPT

MENA Reports Strauss Submits New Working Paper on Autonomy D 1
Agreement on Elections D 1
Joint Statement D 2
Prime Minister Khalil Interviewed by BBC D 3
Khalil Returns From London D 6
Khalil Meets With As-Sadat D 6
Defense Minister on Treaty Implementation, Autonomy Talks D 8
Foreign Ministry Official on U.S.-PLO Contacts D 9
EEC To Establish Office in Cairo D 9
Ghali, Jenkins Talks Conclusion D 10

IRAQ

'Arafat Meets With President Husayn 27 Oct E 1
Meets Ba'th Official E 1
Television Interview E 1
Departs 29 Oct E 2
Baghdad Kurdish Service Praises Progress in Kurdistan E 2
Deputy Prime Minister Returns From Mauritania 26 Oct E 3

JORDAN

Poland, Jordan Issue Joint Communique on Wojtaszek Visit F 1
Polish Foreign Minister's Departure F 2

LEBANON

Klibi Makes Statement, Leaves For Tunis 26 Oct G 1
VOL Reports Meeting Between Haddad, Army Captain G 1
Army Officer Denial G 2
Government Denies Recognition of Sa'd Haddad's Forces G 2
VOP: Prime Minister Meets With Fatah Official 28 Oct G 2
VOP: PLO Official on Army's Entry Into South G 2

SYRIA

Ambassador Habib Meets Foreign Minister Khaddam H 1
Leaves for Jordan H 1
Defense Minister Talas Returns Home From USSR 26 Oct H 1
Attends Military Exercise H 1
Rif'at al-Asad Interviewed by Lebanese Magazine H 2
Briefs: Ambassador to Iran H 2

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Joint Communique Issued Following Nze Visit I 1

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Views Role of United Nations on Anniversary I 2
Nicaraguan Sandinist Front Delegation Arrives I 3

MOROCCO

Press Replies to Algerian Propaganda on U.S. Arms I 4
Mauritanians Enlisted To Fight for POLISARIO I 4
[LE MATIN 16 Oct]

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR Ministry Issued Communique on Fighting I 5

ISRAEL

Progress Reported in London's Autonomy Negotiations N 1
Government Spokesman Interviewed on London Talks N 1
YEDI'OT AHARONOT Commentator Questions 'Breakthrough' [28 Oct] N 2

West Bank Mayors' Reactions to London Talks Reported N 3
Reject Meeting With Burg N 3
Burg Will Not Turn Over Autonomy Team Leadership N 3
Labor Party's Peres on Jordanian Option N 4
Cabinet Postpones Elon More, Oil Discussions N 5
Further Report N 6
Begin's Proposal Rejected N 7
Ambassador Habib Meets Prime Minister Begin N 7
MA'ARIV Comment [28 Oct] N 8
MA'ARIV: Begin May Resign Over Elon More N 9
[28 Oct]
Begin Denies Resignation Report; Discusses Appointments N 9
Urgent Need for Cabinet Reorganization Reported N 10
Yadin Stresses Unwillingness To Be Foreign Minister N 10
Lebanon's Haddad Agrees To Talk With PLO N 10
IDF Watching Syrian Maneuvers in Golan Heights N 10
[MA'ARIV, 28 Oct]
Correspondent Leaves for New Outlook Conference N 11
Knesset Member Will Not Attend New Outlook Conference N 11
Peace Now Delegation Returns From Egypt N 11

IRAN

Four-Man Mission Delegated To Deal With Kordestan R 1
Ministers, Military Commanders Meet Khomeyni in Qom R 1
AFP: Khomeyni Accepts Plan for Settlement With Kurds R 1
More Officers Sent to Kordestan From Yazd R 2
Serious Clashes Reported in Bukan 28 Oct R 2
Khomeyni: 'All Our Problems Come From America' R 2
Bazargan Comments on Cabinet Reshuffles R 4
NIOC Employees Threaten To Block Shipment of Oil to U.S. R 5
Tehran University President Assails Shah's Presence in U.S. R 5
Tehran Commentary: U.S. Admission of Shah 'Fraudulent Trick' R 6
Tabataba'i Holds Press Conference on Return from FRG R 7
Shirazi: Relations With Saudi Arabia 'Extremely Good' R 8
Constitution Experts Approve Additional Articles, Clauses R 9
Students Protesting Capitalism Occupy Tehran Buildings R 11
Islamic Organization Pledges Support for Palestinians R 11
Economy Minister on Talks With EEC Officials R 12
Montazeri Interviewed on Muslim Solidarity, Gulf Ties R 12
[Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI 22-28 Oct]
Ahvaz Court Sentences Six People to Death R 13

SOUTH ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

President Amin Addresses Revolutionary Council S 1
Part I S 1
Part II S 4
Part III S 5
Rebels Report Government Offensive in Paktia Province S 7

INDIA

Parliamentary Election Schedule Announced 26 Oct	S 7
President Acts To Insure Peaceful Electioneering	S 7
CPI-M, Lok Dal Making Electoral Alliance in Most States	S 8
Charan Singh on Alliance With Congress, Communists	S 8
Mrs Gandhi Alleges Caretaker Government's Misuse of Power	S 8
Mrs Gandhi May Consider Coalition Government	S 8

PAKISTAN

Haq Speaks on Conditions For Elections, Nuclear Plans	S 9
Foreign Office Comments on Reported Nuclear Explosion	S 10
PRC Military Delegation Hosts Banquet in Islamabad	S 11
Delegation Departs	S 12
Briefs: Census Results in Afghanistan	S 12

QADDUMI: PLO WILL NOT RECOGNIZE ISRAEL

JN280926 Doha QNA in Arabic 0845 GMT 28 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 28 October--Head of the PLO Political Department Faruq Qaddumi has stressed that the PLO will not recognize Israel even if a Palestinian state is established, because Israel has proved that it is an aggressive state that seeks expansion and works to annex Palestinian territories in order to become a large empire in the Middle East.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN, Qaddumi said the Palestinian resistance is careful not to be an obstacle to a radical solution of the southern Lebanese problem.

The Palestinian official denied the existence of any French initiative on Lebanon. He also denied that the French Government extended an official invitation to Yasir 'Arafat to visit France. He added, however, that the PLO has accepted in principle an invitation from the French Communist Party concerning a visit to France by 'Arafat.

On reports about a visit by 'Arafat to Japan, Faruq Qaddumi said the PLO has no knowledge of any Japanese invitation. Japan is still hesitant in its stand on the Palestinian cause, despite the large interests shared by it and the Arab countries, particularly the oil-producing countries.

Qaddumi said the Palestinian resistance is not betting on any change in the U.S. position before the presidential elections.

'ARAFAT ADDRESSES LEBANESE COMMUNIST PARTY RALLY

JN261810 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 26 Oct 79 JN

[Text] The Lebanese Communist Party has held a speech rally marking the 55th year of the party's establishment. Brother Abu 'Ammar participated in the rally. He delivered a political speech in which he congratulated the leaders and cadres of the Lebanese Communist Party. He praised the principled stands of the Lebanese Communist Party, as one of the groups of the Lebanese nationalist movement, on the struggle launched by the Palestinian revolution on all fronts.

The brother leader said the Palestinian revolution exists on Lebanese soil among its friends and family. The revolution will pave the way to Jerusalem, God willing, through its solidarity with the Lebanese masses and the Lebanese national and nationalist movements.

Brother Abu 'Ammar touched on the Camp David conspiracy and stressed that the heads of the plot worked diligently to find a Palestinian agent to cooperate in the conspiracy but they failed. The same thing befell Israel and its agents in southern Lebanon, who have not been able to find one southerner to cooperate with them. The brother leader stressed that the will and the rifles of the revolutionaries will foil the Camp David conspiracy.

The brother leader concluded his speech by pledging to the nationalist movement and the Lebanese Communist Party the continuity of the glorious solidarity between the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese masses under the leadership of their national and Nationalist Movement. This solidarity will form the blossoming Arab future on this land for the generations to come of this nation.

KUWAIT

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES BREZHNEV MESSAGE

LD281915 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers held its weekly meeting this morning under his highness the heir apparent and prime minister, Shaykh S'ad al-Abdallah as-Sabah. The secretary general of the Council of Ministers, 'Abd al-Aziz al-Jutaybi, said after the meeting that the council began by discussing the content of the message addressed to his highness the amir by Leonid Brezhnev, president of the USSR, which was handed to his highness by the Soviet ambassador to Kuwait. The message deals with bilateral relations between the two countries and common issues.

FOREIGN MINISTER EXPRESSES HOPE FOR TIES AMONG GULF STATES

LD281614 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0710 GMT 28 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Kuwait, has stated that the responsibility for maintaining the security of the Gulf lies on the shoulders of its peoples and states and none other. In an interview today carried by Al-ANBA' and AL-QABAS, he dismisses the idea that any local, Arab or foreign side would stir trouble in the oil rich Gulf region "because this would not be in the interest of anyone."

Shaykh Sabah, who yesterday spoke at a meeting with chief editors of local Kuwaiti papers, said that Kuwait had "fruitful" contacts with the Sultanate of Oman and South Yemen to settle the disputes between them. He expressed his hope that PDRY President 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il would visit the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to discuss settling the outstanding issues between them. The deputy prime minister and foreign minister squarely placed the responsibility on the industrial countries for the increase in oil prices by the exporting countries.

He said that Kuwait would prefer not to confine the debates of the proposed Arab summit conference to the Lebanese issue but considered it necessary to discuss other Arab issues also. He recalled that Kuwait had proposed convening the 10th Arab summit conference on 20 November, to be preceded by a meeting of the Arab foreign ministers to draw up the agenda of the conference. He added that the Lebanese issue was just one of the problems the Arabs needed to discuss, and that we must not miss the opportunity to discuss other Arab issues and problems.

In the course of defending the increase in oil prices, Shaykh Sabah placed the responsibility for these increases on the industrial countries because they had raised the prices of their goods and manufactured products which they exported to the developing countries. He said: "We are increasing oil prices out of our concern for the interests and future of our peoples since we are also concerned about moderating oil production for the benefit of future generations."

Regarding the situation in the Gulf, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister said that Kuwait considered that "no one has any interest in igniting the fire in the Strait of Hormuz or in spreading this fire over the sands of the Gulf and its oil wells... Neither America, nor Russia nor the Arab countries have any interest in disturbing the waters of the strait."

He rejected American accusations that the Palestinian resistance movement might seek to block the Strait of Hormuz by hijacking an oil tanker or by blowing one up. He said: "We are very well aware that the Palestinian revolution has no interest in turning the world against it at a time when it is actively seeking to gain the support of the countries of the world and world public opinion. Hence to accuse it of working to block the strait is nothing but mischief conflicting with the realities of its interests."

Shaykh Sabah said Kuwait rejected bringing foreign forces to this region "for we do not become strong through forces of foreign countries."

He added that if there were differences between the Sultanate of Oman and South Yemen causing great fears between the two countries, then the solution was to reach a formula to insure the noncollapse of relations between the two states and respect national sovereignty. He said that Kuwait had made contacts for this purpose "which produced good results which we hope will emerge" at the 'Id al-Adha feast at the beginning of the coming month. Shaykh Sabah expressed the hope that this visit would help in dotting the i's and crossing the t's, especially after South Yemen signed the treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union last Thursday.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister described a conference he attended with five other Gulf foreign ministers in At-Ta'if on 16 October as a spontaneous one without advance preparations or arrangements. He said that Kuwait made sure of acquainting Iraq of the progress of the meeting which it did not attend. He disclosed that that was the purpose of his visit to Baghdad during which he had a meeting with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn 4 days after the meeting at At-Ta'if, in which in addition to Kuwait, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman took part. Shaykh Sabah stressed that Iraq is an indivisible part of the Gulf. He said "Iraq cannot do without the Gulf and the Gulf cannot do without Iraq."

OMAN

PETROLEUM MINISTER DISCUSSES NEW OIL DISCOVERIES

JN281507 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1418 GMT 28 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Muscat, 28 October--Omani Ministry of Petroleum and Minerals Under Secretary Salim Muhammad Sha'ban has said that the price of Omani oil will be increased by 10 percent during the last quarter of 1979.

Answering a question on whether he agrees with the oil prices set by OPEC states, the Omani Petroleum and Minerals Ministry under secretary,said, in an interview broadcast by Muscat radio today, that the OPEC states themselves are not agreed on a single price for oil, and that Oman can exercise the necessary flexibility when it sees that the international situation requires advancing or retreating with regard to prices.

Denying that Oman intends to join OPEC, Sha'ban declared: "This idea is not relevant at present, although there is no objection to joining OPEC. This is because our oil production is less than that of OPEC member states."

Sha'ban revealed that the Omani Petroleum and Minerals Ministry recently signed two consultative agreements with Shell. One agreement provides for the construction of an oil refinery, while the other provides for the construction of an oil pipeline between (Al-Marirat) area in the capital and (Sahar) Province. He said construction of the refinery will take about 2 years. The refinery will have a capacity of 50,000 barrels daily and will cost about $8 million.

Referring to the new oil discoveries, he said that the latest field discovered is (Shayk Raw'), which is a large field and important in view of its size and proximity. This gives rise to hopes of new discoveries in the same area, he said. Sha'ban hinted at new oil discoveries in the southern part of the Sultanate of Oman.

PRC VICE FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH SULTAN 27 OCT

JN271204 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1150 GMT 27 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Muscat, 27 October--His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman received the Chinese vice foreign minister here at noon today. The meeting was attended by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Yusuf al-'Alawi and the PRC ambassador in Muscat. The PRC official arrived here on Thursday on a 3-day visit to Oman, as part of a tour of Arab countries that will also take him to the YAR and Lebanon.

Praises Results of Visit

JN281515 Doha QNA in Arabic 1355 GMT 28 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Muscat, 28 October--PRC Vice Foreign Minister He Ying has lauded the results of his talks with Omani officials. He said: These talks will have a good effect on the strengthening of bilateral relations in various fields.

The PRC vice foreign minister, who is on a visit to the Sultanate of Oman, paid tribute to the Arab people. He said: The Arab people are a great people who have strong traditions of struggle against imperialism, colonialism and attempts to impose hegemony. He said the Chinese people firmly support the struggle of the Omani people and other Arab peoples against hegemony and international ambitions.

Referring to PRC Premier Hua Guofeng's current tour of Western Europe, the PRC vice foreign minister said the purpose of this tour is to find ways to strengthen cooperation between China and Western Europe and to strengthen the friendship and mutual understanding between them so as to preserve world peace.

Meets Industry, Water Ministers

JN281936 Doha QNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 28 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Muscat, 25 October--Omani Industry and Commerce Minister Muhammad al-Zubayr and PRC Vice Foreign Minister He Ying, who is currently visiting the country, today discussed possible aspects of cooperation between Oman and the PRC. Electricity and Water Minister Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Harithi discussed with the PRC vice foreign minister and the members of the delegation accompanying him ways of strengthening bilateral cooperation.

Muscat radio reported that during the two meetings it was agreed to exchange expertise, prepare joint technical studies by Oman and the PRC and study the possibility of building dams and making use of rain water for drinking and irrigation.

Leaves 29 Oct

JN290834 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0805 GMT 29 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Muscat, 29 October--PRC Vice Foreign Minister He Ying left here this morning following a 5-day visit to Oman. The PRC official held talks with Omani officials on strengthening bilateral relations and on issues of common interest.

PDRY

GDR DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS 28 OCT

LD282120 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 28 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Official talks began at noon today between the PDRY and the GDR, during which the two sides discussed relations between the two friendly countries and ways of developing and consolidating them. They also discussed Arab and world issues. The Yemeni side is led by brother Abduh 'Ali 'Abd ar-Rahman, deputy foreign minister, and the German side by [name indistinct], the GDR deputy foreign minister. It is worth mentioning that the GDR delegation arrived here this morning on an official visit to the PDRY which is to last (6) days. The delegates were met on arrival by Abduh 'Ali 'Abd ar-Rahman and a number of other Foreign Ministry officials.

14 OCTOBER HAILS RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD261540 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The newspaper 14 OCTOBER has hailed the friendly relations between Democratic Yemen and the USSR. In its editorial today it said the principled relations and their continuing development and the exchange of visits by party and state leaders of Democratic Yemen and the USSR give the lie to bourgeois ideological fabrications that the USSR poses a threat to the developing countries. The paper said that our model revolutionary experience had confirmed the benefit of good relations despite the burdensome legacy of poverty, ignorance, hunger and disease. The paper went on to say that progress was based on the importance and benefit of our relations with the USSR and the rest of the socialist bloc.

AS-SIYASAH: SOVIET, CUBAN PRESENCE IN PDRY TO BE INCREASED

JN270925 Doha QNA in Arabic 0840 GMT 27 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 27 October--Quoting diplomatic sources, the Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH reports today that the Soviet and Cuban military presence in the PDRY, which now totals 9,000 persons, will be increased to 15,000 persons before the end of this year, in light of the new treaty signed between Moscow and Aden and under the pretext that training on the new Soviet weapons that will be received by Aden is required.

Quoting these diplomatic sources, the paper adds that the new situation will create difficulties in achieving unity between the two parts of Yemen. It is also believed that the unity talks between Aden and San'a' will be frozen.

The diplomatic sources said the countries in the area will study the treaty signed between Moscow and Aden during 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il's visit to the Soviet Union.

Quoting well-informed sources, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA' reports today that during a recent meeting between the two Yemeni presidents, it was agreed to postpone the discussion of unity between the two parts of Yemen until objective conditions for such a unity become suitable. The paper adds: The reason for such a decision is the conviction that a solid and lasting unity should be achieved in order to avoid future setbacks. However, the two presidents agreed to continue dialog, consultations and cooperation in all spheres.

SAUDI ARABIA

KING KHALID URGES ISLAMIC UNITY IN FACE OF THREATS

LD271928 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0915 GMT 27 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Jidda--His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz today addressed the pilgrims to the holy land, welcoming them as guests of the most merciful in the sanctuary of his immortal house. His majesty emphasized Islamic solidarity and efforts to uplift the message brought by righteous Islam. He said the kingdom has proved, thanks to God, since it was founded by His Majesty the late King 'Abd al-'Aziz, that it has acted in accordance with the noble Islamic doctrine at home and abroad.

His majesty concentrated on the case of Jerusalem and the Palestinian question. He said the Islamic nation is definitely determined to regain its occupied territory, particularly noble Jerusalem, and to restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian brethren. He said that we should work by all possible means to attain these goals.

His Majesty King Khalid called on the Islamic nation to acknowledge the dimensions of the treachery to which it is being exposed, which seeks to introduce systems and principles that are opposed to its faith and to spread temptations among its young and old. King Khalid urged the Islamic nation to face this treachery with unified action.

KING RECEIVES SUDANESE VICE PRESIDENT, AMBASSADOR

LD261738 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1605 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Jidda--His Majesty King Khalid has received Ar-Rashid at-Tahir, vice president of Sudan and foreign minister, and Al-Fatih Muhammad Bisharah, Sudan's ambassador to the kingdom. The two meetings were attended by His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation, and Dr Rashad Far'awn, his majesty's private adviser.

Vice President on Relations

LD271248 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 27 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Jidda--Ar-Rashid at-Tahir, Sudanese vice president and foreign minister, has stressed that Saudi-Sudanese relations are an example of fine and excellent relations between two fraternal peoples cooperating for the welfare of their countries and their Arab and Islamic nation with sincerity and impartiality and without any complexes and sensitivities.

In a statement to SNA on the occasion of his present visit to the kingdom, he said that the distinguishing feature of Saudi-Sudanese relations is that they are not governed by emotions or beneficial agreements but are natural relations among brothers who have one outlook and cooperate with sincerity and commitment.

Ar-Rashid at-Tahir noted that Sudan is currently studying and having consultations with the kingdom regarding the coming Arab summit conference and the issues that can be debated at the summit in order to formulate its views.

The Sudanese vice president dealt with his country's posture on the Middle East question. He said that Sudan's position is based on three basic pillars: total adherence to the liberation of all territories occupied in 1967; adherence to the right of the Palestinian people to liberate their land, to return, and to establish their own state; and absolute adherence to the liberation of Jerusalem.

IRANIAN-SPONSORED UNITY MARCH TAKES PLACE IN MECCA

JN261844 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 26 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpts] Our correspondent in Mecca reports that the holy city was today the scene of a mammoth mass Islamic march which proceeded toward the mosque. Scores of thousands of those who took part in the march performed the Friday prayers. The march started from the tomb of 'Ali ibn Abu Talib in the center of Mecca, and then proceeded toward the precinct of the blessed mosque. Our Muslim brothers and sisters who are on pilgrimage and who hail from various Islamic countries took part in the march alongside their Iranian brothers and sisters.

The committee organizing the march has issued a statement which said that in accordance with the orders of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Iranian revolution, it shall be a silent march and no one is allowed to chant slogans. It said Muslims who are in Mecca can join their Iranian brothers and sisters. The statement denounced those who are conspiring against the Islamic nation.

A large number of Saudi police and special guards were stationed along the path of the march, which went on for several kilometers. The commander of the Saudi guards told our correspondents: We are here to protect the march and insure its safety.

A large number of our Muslim brothers and sisters joined the march. At least 100,000 persons joined the march. The march was in response to a call by the Islamic Republican Party and other religious and political groups in Iran to stress the unity and cohesion between the nation and the imam. Reports from Mecca say that after the Friday prayers the pilgraims chanted slogans which declared support for Imam Khomeyni and the Iranian Islamic revolution and called for unity among Muslims.

MENA REPORTS STRAUSS SUBMITS NEW WORKING PAPER ON AUTONOMY

NC261501 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1402 GMT 26 Oct 79 NC

[Text] London, 26 October--The heads of the three delegations to the autonomy talks--Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, U.S. presidential envoy Robert Strauss and Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg--met this morning for 2 hours at the U.S. envoy's headquarters.

MENA has learned that, during this meeting, Robert Strauss submitted a working paper aimed at transcending the existing differences between Egypt and Israel.

MENA has also learned that thehead of the U.S. delegation submitted this paper following the intensive meetings he held throughout yesterday with Dr Mustafa Khalil and Yosef Burg--meetings which went well into the working dinner held by Mr Strauss yesterday--and in the light of the new ideas submitted by Burg.

At present, the three delegations are studying the U.S. working paper and making their observations on it in preparation for another meeting scheduled to be held between the heads of the three delegations today at 1430 London time. A joint statement is expected to be issued by the heads of the three delegations after the second meeting.

Today, Strauss will hold a meeting with representatives of the press at the U.S. Embassy at 1700 London time.

Agreement on Elections

NC261732 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1724 GMT 26 Oct 79 NC

[Text] London, 26 October--The heads of the three delegations to the autonomy discussions have agreed on holding free and sound elections in the West Bank and Gaza without any military interference from the Israeli authorities.

The international information media and experts will be allowed to attend these elections, which will be supervised by the Palestinians and Israeli civilians.

The heads of the three delegations have described this agreement in a statement as great progress achieved during the negotiations, which were held in London yesterday and today.

The heads of the three delegations answered reporters' questions. Answering a question about transferring the powers to the elected Palestinian body, Dr Mustafa Khalil stressed that as soon as the elected authority is set up the Israeli military rule and its civic administration will be transferred to the elected authorities.

Asked if there is a new Egyptian initiative, Dr Mustafa Khalil said: The initiative was made by all of us and through the participation of Ambassador Robert Strauss, Dr Yosef Burg and myself. We tried to present a solution to the urgent problem and in order to win the confidence of the Palestinians the elections will be free and without military interference by the Israeli authorities. I believe that this represents great progress achieved during the negotiations we held in London.

Dr Yosef Burg has confirmed that there is no intention of interfering in the elections and that the Israeli soldiers will not interfere in supervising these elections.

He said: The Camp David agreement is binding on all the parties concerned. There is a disagreement over the interpretation. We will do our best for the coexistence of the Arabs and the Jews and on our part we will exert our utmost effort to achieve this status.

Ambassador Robert Strauss said: We have achieved progress which I did not expect. There are also some points of disagreement. Strauss denied that concessions were made during the London discussions and said: All that we did was to continue the discussions and define the points of disagreement for finding a solution. We have made long strides and the situation now is the contrary to what it had been 3 days ago, and much more will be realized in the future.

Joint Statement

NC262055 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2005 GMT 26 Oct 79 NC

[Text] London, 26 October--A joint press statement on the meetings of the Egyptians, U.S. and Israeli delegations was released in London tonight. The statement was read out by the head of the U.S. side, Robert Strauss, at the outset of the press conference. The following is the text of the statement:

Egyptian Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, Israeli Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg and U.S. Ambassador Robert Strauss met in London on 25 and 26 October 1979. They reviewed the progress achieved in the autonomy negotiations and agreed on several means for expanding these negotiations. It has been agreed to deepen and expand the work of the two existing working committees on a continuing basis.

It has also been agreed that additional working committees will be set up if necessary. In order to insure that the elections will be held in a sound and free way, it has been agreed that the elections will be organized, held and supervised by a responsible civilian Israeli body and through local Palestinian Arabs to be agreed upon by the autonomy negotiators along with other civilians, whether persons or bodies. This will be reached and agreed upon among the negotiating parties. The international media and the experts will be allowed to oversee these elections in accordance with the topics which will be discussed and agreed upon by the working group.

The heads of delegations have asked the procedures working group to discuss at its next meeting the numerous election systems. Following an analysis, this working group will present its recommendations to all the members of the negotiating committee in connection with the advantages and flaws of the so-called joint system and other systems.

Dr Mustafa Khalil holds the view that it is more appropriate to give special consideration to the proposal that the residents of every electoral constituency should range in number from 25,000 to 30,000 residents.

While the two delegations of Egypt and Israel continue to discuss their divergent viewpoints on several basic principles as to which side will elect the autonomous authority, "the administrative council," the two delegations agree that the Israeli delegation will continue to provide the other parties participating in the negotiations with a detailed description of the powers and responsibilities now being exercised by the military government and its civilian administration. These specifications of the present situation will provide the parties with basic information so they can discuss the transfer of authority as stipulated by the Camp David framework.

In order to expand work at this phase, the working committee will remain in constant session. Furthermore, and in order to facilitate the review of information, it has been agreed that at the next plenary session of the autonomous government committee, it will be appropriate to form technical committees to study and analyze more elaborate details of the existing problems. Furthermore, these committees will present to the plenary session the alternative and potential solutions they deem fit.

The parties reaffirm their appeal to the Government of Jordan to join the negotiations. They urge the representatives of the Palestian Arabs to participate in the negotiations by joining the Egyptian and Jordanian delegations, as stipulated by the framework for peace agreed upon at Camp David.

The delegations conclude their statement by expressing their appreciation to the British Government for the hospitality which it has offered and which has helped facilitate these discussions.

PRIME MINISTER KHALIL INTERVIEWED BY BBC

NC271700 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1610 GMT 27 Oct 79 NC

[Text] London, 27 October--Egyptian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has again affirmed that the establishment of Jewish settlements in the occupied Arab territories, the expansion of such settlements, and the purchase of land from the Arabs are considered illegal, and the law does not allow Israel, as a state which occupies this area militarily, to do such things. Regarding the progress of the autonomy negotiations, Dr Khalil affirmed that if the Camp David agreements were interpeted according to the letter and spirit, it would not have been possible for Israel and Egypt to have differences of opinion on the autonomy issue. Dr Mustafa Khalil expressed his belief that agreement on Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip can be reached before May if the Israeli side refrains from raising obstacles on matters that do not contradict the letter and spirit of the Camp David agreements.

In an interview with London radio, broadcast today, the Egyptian prime minister said that the recent talks in London achieved progress on the method of elections. The progress is inherent in the fact that the responsibility for the administration and supervision of the elections will not be invested with the Israeli military governor and his civilian administration, but with a body that will include Israeli civilian officials and Palestinian representatives, as well as individuals and other parties to be agreed upon by the negotiators. The text of the interview Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil granted to the BBC follows:

Question: Your Excellency Dr Mustafa Khalil, the prime minister and foreign minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, how would you describe the results of your talks in London with the U.S. and Israeli negotiators?

Answer: I think that the recent talks in London have achieved progress with regard to the method of elections. The responsibility for the administration and supervision of all stages of the elections was not invested with the military governor and his civilian administration but with a body that will include Israeli civilian officials and Palestinian representatives, as well as individuals and other parties to be agreed upon by the negotiators.

I think that this was our demand--that the elections take place in a free atmosphere. The Egyptian negotiator, with the approval of the American side, insisted that it is impossible to insure the existence of complete freedom for the elections under military rule. For this reason it was possible to achieve this progress.

Question: The decision adopted by Menahem Begin's government to allow the establishment of more settlements in the West Bank, its recent decision to allow Israelis to buy land in the occupied territory and the resignation of Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, which tends to increase the opposition to Begin in Israel and which has aroused anxiety in some officials in Egypt, all indicate the existence of crises in the autonomy negotiations. Where do we stand now on the road to the autonomy negotiations and to what extent does all this affect the progress of the negotiations?

Answer: Regarding the settlements and the decision to allow the purchase of land from the Arabs, the Egyptian government has issued strong statements opposing such decisions. Egypt's opinion is clear--the establishment of settlements, the buying of land or the expansion of settlements are illegal acts and the law does not allow Israel to do such things since it is a state imposing military occupation on these territories.

Regarding the effect of this on the negotiations, we believe that speeding up the achievement of tangible results could lead to establishment of Palestinian autonomy. Negotiations will later be held with the Israeli side in the presence of the Egyptians, Jordanians and the American side leading to the right of self-determination for the Palestinians. I believe this will be the practical answer to the question of the establishment of settlements.

As for the resignation of Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, this is naturally an Israeli domestic affair. I do not wish to comment on anything concerning the Israeli Government's policy, but the departure of Dayan will not increase the opposition to Begin's government. It may, however, be a factor influencing the policy of speeding up the negotiations.

As for the remainder of your question about the anxiety of some Egyptian officials, I do not believe that Moshe Dayan's resignation has aroused any anxiety in Egyptian officials. About the existence of crises in the autonomy negotiations, I have previously outlined the differences in views. We have never concealed these differences. Egypt's view is that if the Camp David agreement were interpreted according to the letter and spirit of these agreements, such differences would not have existed.

Question: Is there a possibility that a new summit conference will be held at Camp David, and if it is held would this indicate that the negotiations have faltered?

Answer: I believe that it is premature to speak of the possibility of holding a new summit conference either at Camp David or elsewhere. However, it would be possible to hold a summit conference after the negotiators limit the main points of differences so that the leaders may tackle and resolve them so as to push forward the negotiations. So far the basic points of differences on the basis of which it would be possible to call for a summit conference have not been listed. As to whether or not this is an indication that the negotiations have faltered, any negotiations, as you know, take time and include differences. As you may recall, even in the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations, until the last minute when President Carter came and met President Anwar as-Sadat and went to Jerusalem where he met Menahem Begin, there were obstacles in the negotiations. Obstacles will continue to arise, but their presence is not an indication that the negotiations have faltered.

Question: Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali was reported as saying that Egypt might move the autonomy negotiations to the United Nations if the negotiations between Egypt and Israel do not lead to an agreement by next May. Does this mean a return to the Geneva conference? What could the United Nations do in this respect, and what is the effect of this on the Camp David agreements?

Answer: I believe that this statement does not express Egypt's current policy, but is a visualization of what could happen if the autonomy negotiations fail to produce an agreement by next May. However, if the Israeli side does not create differences inconsistent with the letter and spirit of the Camp David agreement, I believe, as I said earlier, that an agreement can be reached before May, God willing.

Question: In his speech to the UN General Assembly recently, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington said that UN Resolution 242 does not take into account the legitimate political rights of the Palestinian people or their demand for a homeland. He proposed some amendments to the resolution. What is your opinion?

Answer: All states know that Resolution 242 did not tackle the Palestinian problem except the aspect of the refugee problem. In fact, Resolution 242 did not deal with the legitimate rights or the establishment of a homeland. However, the practical solution reached at Camp David was that the Camp David agreement has presented a practical solution complementing Resolution 242. This practical solution is that of holding elections for full autonomy for the people in the West Bank and Gaza. This autonomous administration could then negotiate with the Israeli side, as I said, in the presence of the other parties, to achieve its right of self-determination. What Lord Carrington is calling for is contained in the Camp David agreement. However, if they wanted to seek the approval of a new resolution by the Security Council clearly stipulating these points, we have no objection to any new resolution. What we are demanding is that an agreement be reached to implement any new resolution, since scores of resolutions had been adopted before. The United Nations and the Security Council have no means of imposing the implementation of these resolutions. All that we hope for from any resolution is that it will bring peace in the Middle East and lead to negotiations among the parties concerned. We say that the Camp David agreement is a suitable formula, and we invite the various parties to the negotiations.

Question: If Jordan joined the autonomy negotiations, would this affect the progress of the negotiations?

Answer: I believe that Jordan, as the Camp David agreement provides, is invited to the autonomy negotiations. I believe that this would no doubt ease the negotiations since the people in the West Bank and Jordan are linked by a complete, organic, economic and equal relationship. They were under Jordanian law until the Israeli occupation. There is no doubt that Jordan's participation in the negotiations would contribute to driving forward the negotiations. However, I do not believe that their refusal will influence the negotiations to fail.

Question: Thank you, Mr Prime Minister.

Khalil: Thank you.

Khalil Returns From London

NC272018 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1840 GMT 27 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 27 October--Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil returned to Cairo this evening after a 10-day visit to Salzburg and London during which he held political and economic talks with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. In London, Dr Khalil held important talks regarding autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip with U.S. Ambassador Robert Strauss and Israeli Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg.

Dr Mustafa Khalil stated after his arrival that real progress has been made in this round of talks on autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza, which took place in the British capital yesterday and the day before. He said that agreement was reached on the formation of technical committees. The working committees will meet on 10 or 12 November.

The prime minister said that during these talks the Israeli side promised to submit all the statements we requested regarding the jurisdictions of the military governor and the administration which comes under his authority. He said that the most important achievement in this round was the agreement on guaranteeing the freedom of elections and the noninterference of the Israeli military government in them, as well as the formation of a neutral body consisting of Israeli civilians, Palestinians, and internationally renowned persons or international organizations and others. This body will supervise the electoral process and all the necessary steps for holding these elections and the division of constituencies.

Asked by MENA whether Jerusalem is among these constituencies, Dr Mustafa Khalil said: We are trying to resolve this issue and are defining the points of difference. The prime minister added: When we mentioned the method of elections, we meant the method of elections in all the constituencies. It is possible to have elections by lists, and in addition to the lists to have a candidate for every constituency.

Regarding the transfer of authority after the elections, Dr Mustafa Khalil said that this subject is currently being negotiated. Dr Khalil ruled out the possibility of holding a tripartite summit meeting soon. He said that when the points of difference on which we cannot reach agreement in the present negotiations are defined, then it would be possible to think about holding a tripartite summit conference to solve these differences. Asked whether the talks were successful, the prime minister said: Success is by God's will. However, I can say that I am satisfied with the outcome of these talks.

Asked about a statement by Mr Robert Strauss regarding a meeting of the autonomy negotiations general committee, Dr Mustafa Khalil said: Mr Strauss expressed his desire to hold a committee meeting in December in Washington, and we told him that we cannot attend at that time.

Khalil Meets With As-Sadat

NC282000 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1842 GMT 28 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 28 October--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat received Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil today. The meeting was attended by Vice President Husni Mubarak.

After the meeting, Dr Khalil answered questions addressed to him by a number of foreign journalists. He said: During this meeting we reviewed the results of my visit to Austria and Britain. I submitted a report to the president on my talks with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and on the Palestinian autonomy negotiations held in London with U.S. Middle East envoy Robert Strauss and Yosef Burg, Israeli interior minister and head of the Israeli delegation to the autonomy talks. This is in addition to the economic talks I held in Salzburg. A part of the meeting was devoted to discussion of the general lines of government policy for next year and the economic aspects of the domestic situation, as well as all the other aspects of the development process. We held constructive discussions on these topics.

Answering a question about his negotiations with Strauss and Yosef Burg, the prime minister said that Israel must move toward giving a boost to the negotiations and achieving specific results. He added: Had Israel correctly interpreted the letter and spirit of the Camp David agreements, we would not have had problems and obstacles and we would achieve positive results even before next May. I think this could still happen if we agree on this point.

The prime minister was asked about the statements made by the outgoing Israeli foreign minister to the effect that one of the main reasons for his resignation was the Israeli Government's decision to maintain Israeli sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza Strip after the 5-year transitional period of autonomy. He replied: I cannot answer this question. It is for the Israeli Cabinet to do so. However, our position on the West Bank and Gaza is quite clear. I believe that anything of this kind would constitute a violation of the Camp David agreements signed on 26 March.

Asked if it was so stipulated in the Camp David agreements, Dr Khalil said: Yes, certainly.

The prime minister was then asked if the London statement regarding elections on Palestinian territory provides for a UN role. He said that the London statement says that Israeli and Palestinian civilians as well as other organizations will jointly supervise these elections, and "other organizations" may include any organization, including the United Nations. Israel has accepted this supervision, he said.

He added: The real progress lies in the fact that the elections in the West Bank and Gaza will be held under the supervision of civilian administration, not under the supervision of the Israeli military administration, and that the elections will begin with the preparation of lists of the electorate with specific statements about who has a right to vote and be a candidate and about the election process itself. Then will come the supervision which will fall under the jurisdiction of the new setup that will be created.

Asked if the elections cover specific geographical boundaries, the prime minister said: We talked about the Palestinian Arabs in the occupied territories, not about geographical boundaries in particular. Answering a question about the importance of the European role in supporting the peace process in the Middle East and whether he expects concerted European activity in this respect, he said: Yes. We discussed this matter and we believe that the European role is very important in any peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

I mean that the European Community must participate in any comprehensive settlement in the Middle East, and it can play a specific role as far as the PLO is concerned.

He added: Any resolution adopted by the United Nations must be balanced and acceptable to all the parties concerned, by which I mean Israel, the Palestinians and the other parties such as Jordan and the sides directly affected by the conflict. We do not oppose this. On the contrary, we support the efforts to promote such a resolution.

Asked if the European states will move soon to get a UN resolution to this effect, the prime minister said: I do not know. We do not impose certain policies on other states.

When we are asked to give our opinion, we will declare our support for any efforts to promote a resolution that would establish comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Answering a question about the role of the Socialist International, and in particular the contacts initiated between Kreisky and the Arabs, Dr Khalil said: Undoubtedly, a contribution by the Socialist International in this respect will boost the peace process in the Middle East.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON TREATY IMPLEMENTATION, AUTONOMY TALKS

NC282028 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1933 GMT 28 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 28 October--Egyptian Minister of Defense and War Production Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali has said that he does not think that any internal developments in Israel will affect the implementation of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty or the autonomy negotiations. He affirmed that the treaty is being implemented according to the agreed upon timetable and stages. There is also close and genuine cooperation between the Egyptian and Israeli defense ministries regarding the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai.

The Egyptian defense minister denied that Egyptian forces are in Morocco, stressing that the rumors about this are for propaganda purposes, and that no Egyptian soldiers at all are outside the republic.

Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali said this during an interview he granted to Monte Carlo radio, broadcast this evening.

His excellency reaffirmed in his interview that the Sinai oilfields will be handed over to Egypt on time--that is, on 25 November--and that the St Catherine's area will be handed over on 15 November. A ceremony will be held on this occasion on 19 November which President Anwar as-Sadat will attend.

Asked about the question of an international force to replace the emergency forces in Sinai, Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali said he believes there is still time to form this force. It was agreed in Washington that the negotiations on the formation of this force would begin 1 year before the completion of the final stage of the Israeli withdrawal to Egypt's international borders, he said. He added that UN contingents might contribute to this force, instead of multinational forces, especially if we achieve good results on autonomy.

Answering a question about the military production protocol recently signed between Egypt and the United States, he said: "Economic feasibility studies have been carried out or are being carried out on all the projects agreed upon in this connection. What is important is that the United States has approved them in principle and also as far as the financing is concerned. Accordingly, God willing, we will proceed with all our projects, first to strengthen our military production and military capabilities, and then to export to the Arab states and friendly states."

He pointed out that by the Arab states he meant the states that have asked to purchase arms from Egypt, such as Morocco, he affirmed that Egypt is always ready to export arms to the Arab states that wish to import them.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON U.S.-PLO CONTACTS

NC280711 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0618 GMT 28 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 28 October--Following his return from the United States, a senior official of the Foreign Ministry who is also a member of the Egyptian side to the autonomy negotiations has stated that efforts are continuing to establish a contact between the United States and the PLO and to pave the way for the PLO to join the negotiations. He added that the PLO's recognition of Security Council Resolution 242 was more likely than the issuance of a new resolution confirming the Palestinian rights.

In a statement published by the paper AS-SIYASI today, the official says that regardless of whether the PLO joins the negotiations or not, the autonomy discussions will inevitably lead to a just solution and self-determination for the Palestinians. Israel, he adds, will have no choice but to accept these results following the overwhelming international support, both in the East and West, for the Arab issue.

Regarding Jordan's accession to the negotiations, the senior Egyptian official says that this is a slim possibility because the results would not be in the interests of Jordan, which will get nothing but will lose the West Bank in the end.

Regarding the internal pressures--the most recent being Dayan's resignation--to which Israel is being subjected, the official says that Dayan was kept out of the negotiations from the beginning and his resignation will not affect them. He adds that the resignation was an internal maneuver and not a protest against the Israeli government's policy on the settlements.

EEC TO ESTABLISH OFFICE IN CAIRO

NC261211 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1152 GMT 26 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 26 October--An agreement signed today by the Arab Republic of Egypt and the EEC provides for the establishment of an EEC office in Cairo.

The agreement was signed at the Foreign Ministry by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, representing the Egyptian side, and EEC Commission President Roy Jenkins, who arrived in Cairo yesterday for this purpose, representing the EEC.

After signing, Roy Jenkins made a speech in which he expressed his happiness at signing this agreement, which comes only 1 year after the signing of the cooperation agreement between the EEC and Egypt.

He said that the establishment of this office expresses the interest of the EEC states in promoting relations with Egypt and developing the Egyptian economy. Dr Butrus Ghali answered, expressing Egypt's gratitude for the strengthening of its relations with the EEC. He said: We seek to further strengthen these relations not only in the economic field but also in the political field.

Ghali, Jenkins Talks Conclusion

NC261414 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1306 GMT 26 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 26 October--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and EEC Commission President Roy Jenkins held important talks today. The talks lasted for about 1 hour.

Dr Butrus Ghali later stated that the talks dealt with bolstering Egyptian-EEC economic, educational and political relations.

Dr Butrus Ghali added: We reviewed all aspects of the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations, not only regarding the normalization of relations but also regarding the tripartite negotiations among Egypt, Israel and the United States on the autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Dr Butrus Ghali noted that, in his discussions with Roy Jenkins, he dealt with various topics related to the promotion of cooperation between Egypt and the EEC, particularly after the opening of a permanent EEC office in Cairo. The director of this office will enjoy the various immunities usually accorded to the head of any diplomatic mission, which will facilitate contacts between Cairo and Brussels, and Cairo and the EEC.

In his statement, Dr Butrus Ghali noted that he and Mr Jenkins discussed the EEC role in the establishment of peace in the area, as noted earlier in the European Parliament meeting in Strasbourg, and the need for Europe to become a full partner in the negotiations, just like the United States. In this respect, Dr Ghali explained that the peace issue is one of the important issues and that the European countries must play a role in the efforts to promote peace, considering that the Middle East issue is of interest to Europe. Asked by reporters whether he is satisfied with the cooperation between Egypt and the EEC or whether he wants to increase this cooperation, Dr Ghali replied: "We have requested that cooperation between Egypt and the EEC be increased."

After meeting with Dr Ghali, Mr Jenkins expressed his happiness at meeting once again with the minister of state for foreign affairs, saying: "We met in Brussels a short time ago and held extensive talks on topics which concern Egypt and the EEC."

Jenkins noted that Dr Ghali had informed him of his general concepts of the peace process and the various aspects of this subject. Asked whether his talks with Dr Ghali had included the subject of Arab-European dialog, Jenkins replied: "We discussed this subject, too". Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Ambassador Ahmad Tawfiq Khalil also attended the talks. At 1830 Saturday Mr Jenkins will hold a press conference in which he will talk about the outcome of his visit to Egypt and the cooperation agreements between Egypt and the EEC countries.

'ARAFAT MEETS WITH PRESIDENT HUSAYN 27 OCT

JN280741 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 28 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpts] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, met yesterday with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. During the meeting, the two sides reviewed issues of interest to Iraq and the PLO, developments in the area and means of confronting the imperialist-Zionist conspiracy against the Arab area and the Palestinian cause.

Brother Abu 'Ammar's visit to Iraq comes in the wake of a visit to Damascus, during which he held similar talks with President Hafiz al-Asad and Syrian officials and follows the return of brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] from his visit to Iran, where he held important talks with Ayatollah Khomeyni.

Meets Ba'th Official

JN281918 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1830 GMT 28 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 28 October--Na'im Haddad, Ba'th Party National Command member and official in charge of the Palestine and Armed Struggle Office, met here this evening with Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman.

Haddad stressed the need for holding contacts between the party and the Palestinian revolution to confront the Zionist-Imperialist plots and schemes that are being hatched against the Arab nation and the Palestinian revolution. He said that the leadership of the party and revolution in Iraq supports with all its resources the Palestinian revolution for the sake of the liberation of Palestine.

'Arafat lauded Iraq's support under President Saddam Husayn for the Palestinian revolution and its struggle for liberation.

Haddad and 'Arafat discussed the developments in the Arab situation and the struggle's requirements to confront the imperialist-Zionist plots and to serve the Arab nation's objectives and its fateful issues.

Television Interview

JN282108 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2020 GMT 28 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 28 October--Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, has asserted that his visit to Iraq has been positive and that stands have been coordinated toward the current issues.

In a televised interview in Baghdad this evening, 'Arafat said that his visit and meeting with President Saddam Husayn stem from the important role Iraq is playing on the Arab and international levels. He added that the important and critical situation of the Arab nation in these fateful circumstances of confronting the Camp David and autonomy plots inside the occupied territories, what is taking place in southern Lebanon, the Zionist attacks on the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, the challenges facing the Arab nation and the various changes on the Arab and international arenas were the principal topics discussed with President Saddam Husayn.

[JN290755 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World at 0530 GMT on 29 October carries the "text" of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's interview with Iraqi television on 28 October. The Voice of Palestine version adds the following: "On reports about a Palestinian-Lebanese working paper that will be submitted to the forthcoming Arab summit conference, brother Abu 'Ammar said: There is no Palestinian-Lebanese working paper. However, it is important that there be Palestinian-Lebanese agreement prior to the conference. On raising the Lebanese issue at the summit conference, he said: There are those who want to raise the Lebanese problem as the sole basis of the summit, whereas we would like this problem to be but a part of the summit's topics, because the conference should discuss the Arab situation as a whole in confronting Camp Cavid."]

Asked about the PLO's relations with the Lebanese authority, 'Arafat said: Our relation with the legitimate authority in Lebanon is one of brotherhood and understanding. This stems from our eagerness to preserve Lebanon's safety, stability, unity and independence. We believe that the legitimate authority must spread its control over all the Lebanese land including the border strip which is coveted by imperialism and Zionism.

The Palestinian leader described the Camp David plot as a new Sykes-Picot aimed at dividing the Arab homeland into statelets, which is against the Arab nation's aspirations and hopes. He added: We must never forget that Begin said after signing the Camp David agreement that Haifa and Alexandria are two bases that will be used by the U.S. fleet. This, 'Arafat added, explains the dimensions of the plot and the attempt to divide the work of protecting U.S. and imperialist interests in the area.

'Arafat asserted that the Baghdad summit conference is a significant turning point in the history of the Arab nation. It is a blow dealt not only to As-Sadat but also to all the imperialist Zionist schemes in the Arab area. He asserted the Arab nation's capability to confront the plot.

'Arafat said: We must consider the threat of using force in the oilfields and the arrival of certain U.S. fleet units in the Gulf. 'Arafat said the Arab nation is entitled to use all its arms, including the economic weapon, because the battle is not an ordinary one but a battle of civilization, of life or death.

Departs 29 Oct

JN290733 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0720 GMT 29 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 29 October--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Baghdad today at the end of a 3-day visit to Iraq.

BAGHDAD KURDISH SERVICE PRAISES PROGRESS IN KURDISTAN

JN281622 Baghdad Domestic Service in Kurdish (Surani) 1700 GMT 27 Oct 79 JN

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] Autonomy is a right granted to our Kurdish people, who have effectively contributed to developing our homeland.

Autonomy is not new in our history; rather it is an old issue whose implementation was not carried out earlier due to obstructions by reactionaries and hirelings.

In Iraq, the Arabs and Kurds work shoulder to shoulder to achieve the independence of our dear homeland. We dare say that the blood of Arabs and Kurds has mixed in challenging the reactionary regimes.

Our Kurdish people were deprived of their social rights. There were no signs of development, progress or construction in Kurdistan. Our Kurdish people were deprived of their right to education. The Kurdish area was completely backward. We also dare say that after the 17 July 1968 Revolution, our Kurdish people and the other minorities started to enjoy all rights. In 1970, the Kurds were granted autonomy. Since then the area has been developing in the social, cultural and economic fields. Our people in the Kurdish area now enjoy all public services. All shortcomings have completely disappeared.

President Saddam Husayn is treating the Arabs and the Kurds on equal footing. The Kurdish people are now leading a prosperous life and are enjoying full rights in the industrial, agricultural, cultural, health and social fields. Unemployment and illiteracy have been wiped out. Schools have been opened and education is now widespread. Progress, improved economic status and a better standard of living now prevail in the area.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER RETURNS FROM MAURITANIA 26 OCT

JN262136 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2050 26 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 26 October--Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, and the delegation accompanying him returned here tonight following a 3-day visit to Mauritania.

The Iraqi and Mauritanian sides signed three agreements on technical and economic cooperation in Nouakchott this morning. While signing these agreements, Taha Yasin Ramadan and Mauritanian Prime Minister Khouna Ould Haydala stressed the need for continued meetings between the two countries' officials in order to reach joint formulas aimed at consolidating and developing cooperation and relations between them. Lieutenant Colonel Ould Haydala expressed his thanks and appreciation for Iraq's interest in helping Mauritania.

The three agreements include a long-term Iraqi loan of $12 million to Mauritania to aid its balance of payments, a $5 million donation to establish a television station in Nouakchott and a $3 million grant to help Mauritania face the drought crisis.

POLAND, JORDAN ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON WOJTASZEK VISIT

JN262215 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 26 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Jordan and Poland called for the participation of the PLO in all projects for a settlement of the Middle East crisis. In a joint statement released today at the end of the visit to Jordan by Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek, the Jordanian and Polish sides expressed their belief that a just and lasting resolution to the Middle East crisis is possible only on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem, and the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights and right to self-determination, including their right to establish their state in their homeland.

The two sides reaffirmed that the present situation resulting from cooperation creates favorable conditions for further progress that serves the interests of the two countries, especially in the fields of economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation. During the talks that took place in an amicable and constructive atmosphere in which there was mutual understanding, the two sides reaffirmed their support for the steps aimed at achieving in full the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with various social and political systems. The two sides believe that this is a basic method for strengthening international peace and security and for developing international cooperation based on equality.

In the course of reviewing the international situation, the two sides reaffirmed their joint determination to continue serious efforts in the international field to eliminate the sources of tension and conflict and to strengthen peace and security. In this regard the two sides referred to the need to exert efforts to bring about the practical implementation of the resolution approved by the special UN General Assembly session on armaments. The two sides expressed their intention to continue along this path.

The two sides also reaffirmed their commitment to the principles and aims of the UN Charter and their firm determination to give increased support to the United Nations' role in resolving mankind's important international issues. The two sides welcomed all efforts to limit offensive strategic weapons and to further the elimination of weapons that have a total destruction capacity, a matter that enhances world peace and the objectives of detente.

The two sides expressed satisfaction at progress in bringing about the positive changes initiated by the European Conference on Security and Cooperation. They expressed the view that this effort should also take place in the other continents. The two sides expressed the hope that at the 1982 meeting in Madrid, efforts will be made to bring about a new situation that strengthens the movement toward detente in Europe and the world.

With regard to the situation in the Middle East, the two sides believe the situation has become very serious and explosive. They noted with great anxiety Israel's persistence in maintaining its policies of aggression and occupation of Arab territories, and that Israel has not shown any willingness to implement UN resolutions on the Middle East. Israel is continuing to establish settlements in the occupied territories with the aim of bringing about demographic changes. Israel is carrying out oppressive measures against the population, thus violating basic human rights and demonstrating its determination to continue its occupation of these areas.

The two sides expressed their firm belief that a just and lasting solution to the Middle East crisis is possible only on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem, and the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights and their right to self-determination, including their right to establish their state in their homeland.

The two sides appraised the results of the Arab summit conference in Baghdad as positive and considered that the conference is an important event in the efforts to achieve Arab solidarity. The two sides also welcomed the efforts made by the Arab states to overcome mutual differences and to strengthen their unity as a condition to achieve a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East crisis and to the Palestinian question. The two sides firmly condemned Israel's aggression against Lebanon's independence, and called for an immediate end to this aggression. The two sides stressed the importance of normalizing the situation in Lebanon and safeguarding its territorial integrity and independence.

The two sides believe there has been important and positive progress for the cause of world peace through the strenthening of the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and Zionism. This has been comfirmed by the nonalined movement. The movement's participation in rebuilding international relations on the basis of equality and justice has been strengthened by the results of the sixth nonalined summit conference in Havana.

The two sides declared their full support for the struggle for independence waged by the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia. The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the result of this visit and stressed their determination to continue to develop the comprehensive, useful and mutual cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, especially as this cooperation reflects the vital interests of the two states and their friendly peoples.

The Polish foreign minister, Emil Wojtaszek, expressed his thanks for the hospitality accorded him by the Jordanian people and authorities. Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek invited Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs, to visit Poland. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

Polish Foreign Minister's Departure

JN261242 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 26 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek and his accompanying delegation left Amman today via Ar-Ramtha [on the Jordan-Syria border] following a 3-day visit to Jordan. During the visit, the Polish foreign minister met with His Majesty King Husayn and His Highness Crown Prince Hasan. He also held talks with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim on bilateral relations and issues of common interest.

In a statement to JNA, Mr Wojtaszek expressed his deep thanks to Jordan for the hospitality he was accorded and the spirit of understanding that prevailed during the discussions with Jordanian officials. He said his visit was both successful and fruitful, having strengthened the bonds of friendship and having developed relations between Jordan and Poland in various fields. The Polish foreign minister added that he and senior officials discussed several international issues of common interest, particularly the latest developments in the Middle East. He pointed out that the two countries' stands are similar, particularly in regard to the Middle East issue.

The Polish foreign minister was seen off at the Ar-Ramtha border point by the Foreign Ministry chief of protocol and by the acting director of the Ar-Ramtha border post.

KLIBI MAKES STATEMENT, LEAVES FOR TUNIS 26 OCT

NC261300 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 26 Oct 79 NC

[Excerpts] [Arab League Secretary General] Chedli Klibi ended his talks with Lebanese officials today with a visit to the presidential palace, where he was received by President Ilyas Sarkis at 1030. Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus attended the meeting. During the meeting they made a comprehensive assessment of Klibi's discussions in Beirut and Damascus regarding the Arab summit conference, which is scheduled to be held in Tunis on 20 November.

Chedli Klibi left the presidential palace for Beirut International Airport, which he left at 1250 for Paris en route to Tunis. Foreign Ministry Secretary General Ambassador Kasrawan Labaki saw him off.

Before leaving the airport Klibi spoke about his tour. He said: [begin recording]

[Klibi] This has been my sixth visit to Beirut. It was aimed at holding consultations with the Lebanese Government on the agenda of the forthcoming summit conference and especially on the Lebanese working paper on south Lebanon. You are aware that I had meetings in Beirut and Damascus and I was scheduled to meet with the prime minister a second time today in order to exchange views on the working paper which the Lebanese Government is busy preparing now for submission to the summit conference. I can affirm that conditions are good for convening a summit conference and for reaching a solution between the Lebanese Government and the PLO on bases of fraternal understanding and honest and sincere cooperation. I can say that these conditions now exist, and therefore we can be optimistic that the forthcoming summit conference will have good results.

[Question] Mr Secretary General: Regarding the main points of the Lebanese, Syrian and PLO working papers; can you clarify these for me?

[Answer] It is not feasible for me to do so. As I have said, the government is busy preparing the working paper and no one can speak about it before it is completed. If anyone is permitted to speak about it, it would be a representative of the Lebanese Government. However, the thing I can emphasize is that the main points of the working paper are very clear to all Lebanese officials. [end recording]

VOL REPORTS MEETING BETWEEN HADDAD, ARMY CAPTAIN

NC261532 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 26 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Reports from the south say a meeting was held today between Maj Sa'd Haddad and Capt Muhammad Abu Amin from the Lebanese Army.

AFP reports that Captain Abu Amin inspected the Marj 'Uyun barracks in which the Lebanese Army forces are scheduled to take up positions soon.

Army Officer Denial

NC270624 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 27 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Army commander Gen Victor Khuri has denied the report carried by certain news agencies and radios about a meeting said to have taken place between army liaison officer Capt Muhammad Abu Halil of the Kawkabah unit and border militia commander Sa'd Haddad. He said this report was fabricated and completely unfounded.

GOVERNMENT DENIES RECOGNITION OF SA'D HADDAD'S FORCES

NC271132 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 27 Oct 79 NC

[Text] A newspaper has reported that the Lebanese foreign minister handed a memorandum to the UN secretary general in New York that included, among other things, the Lebanese Government's recognition of the legitimacy of Sa'd Haddad's forces.

The Foreign Ministry denies this false report and warns against such stories during the current conditions through which Lebanon is passing.

VOP: PRIME MINISTER MEETS WITH FATAH OFFICIAL 28 OCT

JN290731 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 29 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Fatah Central Committee member Abu Iyad met last night with Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss in the latter's home in Ad-Dawhah. The meeting lasted 1 and 1/2 hours. Brother Abu Iyad briefed Prime Minister al-Huss on the results of the PLO's recent talks in Damascus with senior Syrian officials and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi. They also discussed the latest developments in the situation in southern Lebanon.

VOP: PLO OFFICIAL ON ARMY'S ENTRY INTO SOUTH

JN280808 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 28 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], member of the Fatah Central Committee and of the Al-Asifah Forces General Command, has stated that in principle, the Palestinian revolution does not oppose the entry of the Lebanese Army into the south to take up positions there, particularly on the border strip. He added: We are against the entry of the army in large numbers, whose duty will be to clash with the Palestinian resistance factions in the south.

In an interview with the newspaper FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAN, brother Abu Jihad said: The objective of the army's entry into the south should be to end the Zionist-isolationist presence in the border strip. The Lebanese nationalist movement should be reassured as to [words indistinct] and the identity of the forces that will move to the south.

AMBASSADOR HABIB MEETS FOREIGN MINISTER KHADDAM

JN261959 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 26 Oct 79 JN

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received Philip Habib, U.S. ambassador and special adviser to the U.S. secretary of state, in his office at 1730 today. Riyad Siyaj, head of the America Department at the Foreign Ministry, and the U.S. ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting. They discussed the latest developments in the Arab region in general and the situation in Lebanon in particular.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent after the meeting, Philip Habib said: I am touring the area to discuss with leaders various issues that are particularly related to the situation in Lebanon. I had the honor of meeting with the deputy prime minister and foreign minister and hearing from him the views of the Syrian Arab Republic Government. He gave me a full explanation of his government's views. The meeting was fruitful.

Philip Habib arrived in Damascus from Beirut this afternoon on another leg of his tour of the area.

Leaves for Jordan

JN271946 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 27 Oct 79 JN

[Text] U.S. Ambassador Philip Habib, special adviser to the U.S. secretary of state, left Damascus for Amman this afternoon at the end of a 1-day visit to Syria. He was seen off at the Syrian Arab-Jordanian border by senior Foreign Ministry officials.

DEFENSE MINISTER TALAS RETURNS HOME FORM USSR 26 OCT

JN262140 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 26 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and armed forces and minister of defense, and the military delegation accompanying him returned to Damascus from the Soviet Union this evening after having held cordial and successful talks with Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov.

Attends Military Exercise

JN271705 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 27 Oct 79 JN

[Text] On the instructions of President Hafiz al-Asad, the commander in chief of the army and the armed forces, some of our armored and mechanized formations, supported by various types of weapons, carried out summer exercises this morning in cooperation with the air force, the air defense forces and the airborne forces.

The deputy commander in chief of the army and armed forces and defense minister, Gen Mustafa Talas, Chief of Staff Gen Hikmat ash-Shihabi, senior officers of the General Command, and some formation officers attended the practical stage of the exercise. They heard a detailed explanation from the director of the assignment about the tactical operational idea of the exercise. After this, air force formations and the artillery opened a concentrated barrage of fire on the positions of the supposed enemy forces.

It is to be noted that the conditions of the exercise were very close to the conditions of real battle. The exercise demonstrated the high training standard achieved by the formations that took part in it in order to prepare for the battle of honor and dignity and achieve victory for our Arab nation.

Gen Mustafa Talas praised the command of the exercise and those who implemented it. He gave directions to continue the training and the indefatigable efforts to raise the fighting preparedness of our armed forces.

RIF'AT AL-ASAD INTERVIEWED BY LEBANESE MAGAZINE

JN282035 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 28 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpts] Damascus--Comrade Dr Rif'at al-Asad, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command, has stressed that the internal front in Syria is very strong and that Syria, through the cohesion of its internal front, is capable of standing fast in the face of all the plots concocted in Pentagon circles and in the minds of imperialist intelligence.

In an exclusive interview with the Lebanese magazine AL-USBU' AL-'ARABI, Dr Rif'at al-Asad added: Whenever the volume of plotting against us increases, we become more confident that we are moving in the right direction.

Referring to the plots which are being concocted against Syria to strike at the national unity and divert its attention from confronting the Camp David alliance, Dr Rif'at al-Asad said: The enemy has mobilized the Muslim Brotherhood gang and employed it to serve the enemies of Arabism and Islam. He added: At a time when we were confronting the Zionist enemy and shooting down its planes and when the fedayeen heroes were carrying out their bold operations inside the occupied Arab territories, the Muslim Brotherhood members were perpetrating crimes inside Syria.

Regarding the Camp David alliance and the schemes drawn up by its partners, Dr Rif'at al-Asad stressed that the Camp David accords have brought the Arabs and the world only misfortune. He added: All the Arabs have said their word about this agreement and their attitude toward it is quite clear. The Arab masses from the ocean to the Gulf without exception are against Camp David. The Egyptian regime is the only one that stands on the other side and opposes the Arab nation's march and aspirations for liberation.

Dr Rif'at al-Asad stressed that the leadership in Syria has adopted a political decision to confront the Israeli enemy planes and to prevent them from raiding the Palestinian camps and towns and the Lebanese villages. He said: Our planes have carried out and are carrying out this decision whenever the need calls for this, because confrontation between us and the enemy will continue to exist as long as our right has been usurped and our territory occupied.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO IRAN--The Syrian ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ibrahim Unis, arrived in Tehran yesterday to assume his post as the first Syrian ambassador to the Iranian revolutionary government. The Syrian ambassador's post in Tehran had been vacant for 2 years. The Syrian Government decided to dispatch its ambassador to Iran following the success of the Irani revolution and the promotion of bilateral relations. [Text] [Damascus ATH-THAWRAH in Arabic 25 Oct 79 p 1 JN]

ALGERIA

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED FOLLOWING NZE VISIT

LD262256 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] At the end of the friendship and working visit to Algeria by Congolese Foreign Affairs Minister Pierre Nze, a joint Algerian-Congolese communique has been published. At the invitation of Mohamed Ben Yahia, member of the National Liberation Front [FLN] Political Bureau and Foreign Affairs Minister, Pierre Nze, member of the Foreign Relations Department of the party Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the People's Republic of the Congo, paid a friendship and working visit to Algeria 16-25 October 1979.

During his visit Pierre Nze was received by President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and general secretary of the FLN. The official talks between the Algerian delegation led by Ben Yahia and the Congolese delegation led by Pierre Nze took place in an atmosphere of brotherhood, mutual understanding and trust which was expressed in a complete identity of views regarding the topics discussed.

The examination of Algerian-Congolese relations enabled the two parties to note their exemplary character and reiterate their joint determination to further strengthen them with a view to giving them a depth and dimension commensurate with the aspirations of the Algerian and Congolese peoples and the fraternal links of solidarity uniting them. For this purpose, the two parties agreed to intensify the work of the Algerian-Congolese mixed commission.

The two parties examined with great concern the development of the situation in southern Africa where the illegal Pretoria and Salisbury regimes continue all types of political and diplomatic maneuvers in order to perpetuate in this part of the continent a system of oppression and exploitation based on racism and apartheid.

The two parties particularly condemned the so-called elections organized by the racist administrations in Namibia and Zimbabwe and stated that no judicial [word indistinct] would give any legitimacy to those regimes. They also reiterated their indefatigable support of and solidarity with the struggle for national liberation of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia led by the Patriotic Front and SWAPO, their sole legitimate representatives.

The two parties examined the situation in northwest Africa and very thoroughly discussed the serious developments occurring in the Western Sahara. They expressed firm condemnation of the policy of aggression and occupation pursued by Morocco in its attempt to prevent the Western Sahara people from exercising their legitimate and inalienable right to self-determination and independence recognized by the international community.

Concerning the situation in the Middle East, the two parties expressed deep anxiety which is caused by the worsening of the crisis in this part of the world and the increase of (?tension) following the signing of the separate Israeli-Egyptian agreement.

They reiterated their conviction that no lasting solution to the conflict can be achieved without the participation of the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and without the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories including [word indistinct].

Regarding the increase in tension in the Third World, the two parties pledged to continue the fruitful dialog and fraternal concerted action within the African and international framework with a view to lessening the effects of this tension and insuring peace and cooperation between peoples.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI VIEWS ROLE OF UNITED NATIONS ON ANNIVERSARY

LD271709 Tripoli JANA in English 1435 GMT 27 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, Oct 27, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY: Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said the so-called United Nations is an organisation of disparaging governments only. He said "We look forward to the day when an organisation is established binding all peoples and nations of the [word indistinct] world."

In a reception held in People's Palace in Tripoli to commemorate the 34th anniversary for the U.N.'s establishment, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: "Such an organisation can only be established after the abolition of governments and the establishment of peoples authority." He added: In order to achieve the envisaged entity, the United Nations Organisation should be reorganized to act in harmony with its charter and so that all members countries should achieve equality, especially in the Security Council."

He stressed the need for abolishing the right of veto and permanent membership so that all nations are treated equally both in membership and in votes.

He pointed out that the mandatory council of the UN has (?been a) burden to the UN, so this council should be abolished too and the colonialist countries should cede control of areas not included in the mandate, such as the Reunion Island, which is colonised by (?France), Northern Ireland which is controlled by the U.K., Mauritius Islands controlled by the USA, and the settlers in Palestine, (?south) Africa, and Zimbabwe should go back to where they came from.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi elaborated in his speech that there are a number of UN member countries where the ruling regimes have been changed by other members of the UN. This is considered a [word indistinct] violation of the UN Charter on which the UN was set up, he said.

We cannot say that humanity has not achieved any progress after World War I and II, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi added, but the United Nations in its present state is not what we need. Yet it is still better than the previous League of Nations. The concern which small countries show towards the dictatorship exercised upon them at the U.N. Security Council is because of the power of permanent members of the Security Council enjoyed by France, Britain and the United States, which are still colonialist countries and have the veto right.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi then praised the personal efforts of the U.N. secretary-general and said: "We have to put our faith in the capacity of small nations in creating a better world, and we have to admit that there are real and serious international problems we have failed to solve, some of which are causing suffering and misery to several peoples of the world. Such problems, he said, need a collective effort to alleviate suffering.

He gave the example of the tragedy of the Palestinian people who are now living as refugees outside their homeland, as well as the tragedy of the African peoples of Zimbabwe, South Africa, Namibia, Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana, who are exposed to barbaric military attacks.

Once more we confirm our faith in the capacity of peoples to defeat and put an end to such tragedies and those who cause them, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said, on the same level as the Vietnamese people who achieved victory and sacrificed a lot before the United Nations was able to solve their problem."

The leader of the Great First of September Revolution Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi concluded that there is another final problem disregarding its political implications. It is the tragedy of a huge number of refugees in Southeast Asia caused by political and social interactions and changes in the region.

He added: In order to face the tragedy which has befallen our women, children and elderly, we should increase our efforts." In the letter of congratulations sent to the U.N. secretary general, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: "This is not a customary letter with soft words and undertones. This is because we are anxious to see an effective organization." Ending the letter, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi expressed hope that a day will come when all of humanity will speak the same language.

The celebration was attended by the liaison and foreign secretaries, under-secretaries and heads of departments in the Foreign Secretariat, heads of Arab and foreign diplomatic legations accredited to the Jamahiryah, and theresident representative of the United Nations in the Jamahiriyah.

The resident U.N. representative in the Jamahriyah read the message sent by the U.N. secretary general on "U.N. Day" and pointed out that celebrations marking the U.N.'s 34th anniversary come at a time when freedoms and human rights are still being violated, and when conflicts [words indistinct] are becoming stronger among nations. The U.N. representative praised the achievements accomplished in the Jamahiriyah by the Great First of September Revolution in the political, economic and social fields.

NICARAGUAN SANDINIST FRONT DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD271746 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1430 GMT 27 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli--This afternoon a delegation of the Sandinist Front for the National Liberation of Nicaragua led by Henry Ruiz Hernandez arrived in Tripoli on a visit to the Jamahiriyah. They were welcomed at Tripoli international airport by Bashir Hawdah, secretary of the general people's committee for land reclamation and development, and representatives from the cooperation department, the two Americas department and the protocols office of the foreign secretariat.

In a statement to JANA, Henry Ruiz praised the support of the Great First September Revolution for the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua from its beginning to its victory over the fascist Somoza regime. He said the visit was within the framework of strengthening and developing relations between the First September and Sandinist revolutions. He said the Jamahiriyah's support for our revolution had a great influence on the triumph of the Sandinist in Nicaragua, which was a triumph for all progressive forces in the world.

MOROCCO

PRESS REPLIES TO ALGERIAN PROPAGANDA ON U.S. ARMS

LD261334 Rabat MAP in English 1240 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, Oct 26 (MAP)--The Moroccan leading dailies devoted their front page this Friday to the propaganda undertaken by the Algerian information media after the United States decided to supply arms to Morocco.

The Istiqlal Party's daily L'OPINION wrote, "Morocco, which has been aggressed within its own frontiers for four years, must defend itself against a gang of mercenaries.... The sale of American arms to Morocco can in no way harm the American [as received] Government, because the quantity of arms requested by Morocco is not at all like the arsenal used by the mercenaries of Algeria".

"...Morocco does not intend to use these weapons in an offensive attacked from all parts by gangs of intruders. Morocco must protect its civilian population which is repeatedly aggressed", stated further daily.

On the other hand, the official daily AL-ANBA' outlined that the Algerian authorities, in their propaganda against the American decision, seem to forget that Morocco has never granted the slightest importance to the murderous means used by Algeria's mercenaries. No one ignores Algeria's alliance with foreign forces, and the presence of foreign advisers within the Algerian army. No one ignores the objectives of this alliance".

"The armament which will be supplied to Morocco, added the daily, will never be used in aggressive operations".

MAURITANIANS ENLISTED TO FIGHT FOR POLISARIO

LD291001 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 16 Oct 79 pp 1, 4 LD

[Report on Mustapha Sehimi interview with Khalil Hanna Ould Rachid, Moroccan secretary of state for Saharan affairs: "Acts of Aggression Against the Kingdom Will Only Strengthen Our National Unity and Our Mobilization Behind His Majesty The King"]

[Excerpt] [Question] "How do you analyze the present situation in the Saharan provinces after the acts of aggression by Algiers?" His answer was not without interest:

[Answer] "As a government official, but also as an ordinary citizen and a former official of the party of national unity of the Sahara--which was the only liberation movement recognized by the Spanish authorities--I am surprised by the current situation. Why surprised? First, I know the number of inhabitants of my region and I know the links between the inhabitants of those regions and their neighbors. Today I see people talking about a 'people,' their 'refugees' and their 'army'; well, that population has hardly moved. The Saharan populations are still at Layone, Smara, Boujdour and Dakhla today. The Spanish auxiliary force only comprised 1,500 men. Its recruiting officers urged men to join Algeria in 1975. A thousand of them did join Algeria. Those men are no longer alive! They all died during aggressive operations against Morocco in 1975-1978. Today I see forces of 3,000 to 5,000 men, as at Smara. So where do those men come from? "Women, children and old men were taken to the Tindouf camps by force, particularly in June and July 1975 when the Spanish army wanted to create the gap filled by Algerian troops. We remember Amgala, for instance. Those camps of prisoners served to give credibility to the idea that the self-styled POLISARIO had a section of the Saharan population behind it.

"Well, those prisoners are not fighting; they are in the camps. So where does that force of 5,000 men and more come from? In neutralizing Mauritania as a result of the 5 August accords signed in Algiers, the Algerians knew how closely the Saharans and Mauritanians resemble each other. They are drawing troops from among the Mauritanian ranks to swell the ranks of the mercenaries. There are also men from the (Zouate) [as published] in northern Mali who are Moors and are very similar to the Saharans and the Mauritanians.

"The big-Enzaran attack marks a turning-point: For the first time regular troops of more than 3,000 mercenaries committed aggression against the kingdom.

"I am not saying that the Mauritanian authorities encourage these recruitments. But the fact is indisputable. Moreover there are also mercenaries from southern Algeria. Mauritanian students have joined the POLISARIO and mainly serve in offices abroad.

"I would like to stress that the POLISARIO mercenaries are completely foreign to the Saharan populations of Layoune, Boujdour, Dakhla or Smara. My feeling is that Algeria has now fallen into its own trap; it is dealing with a mercenary army which is gradually and increasingly breaking loose. The aggressive war imposed on us will only strengthen still further our national unity and our mobilization behind his majesty the king. We are indeed facing a conspiracy against an Arab and Muslim country. The fiction of the 'Saharan people' only serves to disguise the intrigues of cosmopolitan 'go-anywhere' mercenaries who are attacking Morocco today and who will extend their acts of aggression to other neighboring countries tomorrow."

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR MINISTRY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON FIGHTING

LD262322 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] The Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Defense Ministry issued a new military communique yesterday in which it announced that the Saharan fighters in the last few days had launched a series of victorious attacks on the positions of the royalist invading forces in Guelta Zemmur, Bir Enzeran, (Madkham and Al-Farna). The communique explained that the Saharan fighters in their attacks, used various heavy weapons, and this had resulted in inflicting on the invading forces heavy losses represented in the destruction of their fortified positions and the killing of scores of their troops and the injuring of scores of them.

The Saharan communique added that two soldiers of the royalist invading forces joined the ranks of the Saharan revolutionaries during the attack on Smara on 5 October.

Thus, it has become increasingly clear from the developments in the Saharan issue that the plans of the Hassan II regime and its maneuvers to obliterate the essence of this issue have failed, as have its attempts to internationalize it on the basis of ignoring the justice of the struggle of an entire nation--the Saharan people for their right to freedom, independence and self-determination.

The maneuvers to internationalize the issue were manifested in the recent decision of the U.S. administration to support the regime of Hassan II militarily in a desperate attempt to rescue it from collapsing in its confrontation with the Saharan revolutionaries and to place it in a position of strength as some U.S. circles stated in the course of justifying the decision to give U.S. support. Whatever the truth of this justification, it emanates from mistaken calculations. For any attempt to support the regime of Hassan II will be tantamount to participating in the destruction of its entity or (?speeding its end).

PROGRESS REPORTED IN LONDON'S AUTONOMY NEGOTIATIONS

TA261829 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 26 Oct 79 TA

[Text] Progress has been made in the autonomy talks in London. This evening, Minister Burg, Egyptian Prime Minister Khalil and U.S. Ambassador Strauss expressed satisfaction with the conclusions reached in their discussions. Mustafa Khalil even termed the results a breakthrough.

The major agreements concern the elections to the autonomy institutions. According to the agreement, the military authorities will remain the source of power but the elections will be held under a joint supervision of Israeli officials and local Palestinian Arabs. The latter will be appointed upon the agreement of the parties. The international communications media will have free access for coverage of the elections.

The heads of the delegations asked the work team dealing with the election procedures to discuss the various election systems and submit its recommendations to the parties. Mustafa Khalil proposed the regional election system, but a mixed election system is also possible. The participants in the London conference hope that the conduct of elections by civilians and coverage by the international communications media will encourage the Palestinians to join the talks. Our correspondent Mikha'el Elmaz notes that the idea to hold the elections under international supervision has been struck off the agenda.

In the course of the day Minister Burg called the prime minister and the defense minister. He later informed Khalil and Strauss that he will shortly meet with mayors in the territories and will report to them about the progress made in the autonomy talks.

The parties again called on the Jordanian Government to join the negotiations. They also called on the representatives of the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el to take part in the discussions in the framework of the Jordanian and Egyptian delegations.

The official statement publicized at the end of the discussions says the parties have examined the progress made so far and agreed on a number of means intended to extend and speed up the discussions. Our correspondent remarks that the main achievement consists in moving from a discussion of principles to handling practical aspects of the autonomy regulations.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN INTERVIEWED ON LONDON TALKS

TA271956 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 27 Oct 79 TA

[Israeli Government spokesman Dan Patir interviewed in London by Tzvi Goren at end of autonomy talks--date not given; videotaped]

[Excerpt] The joint decision concerning the administration of the elections in Judaea and Samaria did not mention international supervision. Did all the participants agree that there will not be international supervision?

[Patir] No agreement has been obtained, and thus an achievement has been made, because the Israeli delegation made it plain in a way which cannot be misinterpreted, in a most definite way, that the issue of international supervision, as proposed by the Egyptians, cannot be taken into consideration, period. And here, of course, the Egyptians had a dilemma about whether to insist on fighting against that Israeli position when it was clear that they had no chance, and thus to foil the whole further process or the more realistic approach.

Well, it was agreed that there will be no international supervision. And it was agreed that the elections would be, on our proposal, held by Israel-authorized civilian elements; it was made plain by the Israeli delegation in all the talks, at the end of this week as well, that there is nothing new in this. But it was again made plain that the source of authority, as we see this source, is the military government, defended by the law. And the military government, this source of authority, will authorize the Israeli civilian elements to implement the elections. There is no international supervision.

[Goren] How do you regard the Palestinian side, their participation in the talks or their participation in the elections campaign, in organizing and running them?

[Patir] There is no doubt that this issue was dealt with by the fact that we say specifically that what must be done must be done in order that local elements, inhabitants, will participate in the process of preparing the elections and participate in them. Therefore, there is a hint about this in the announcement. It says: individuals and institutions. I would say that this certainly means towns, or mayors, those officials who are to be regarded as local representatives of the territories. These are supposed to participate in this process. I would say more than what it says in the announcement, but it was said in the talks that the head of the Israeli Ministerial Committee for Autonomy Affairs, Minister Dr Yosef Burg, will initiate meetings in the very near future with mayors in the West Bank in order to bring them up to date and tell them what happened in London, what was agreed upon in London and what is expected of them so that they come closer to this matter. Of course, this move is being carried out with the agreement of his ministerial colleagues in the government who are involved in it.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT COMMENTATOR QUESTIONS 'BREAKTHROUGH'

TA281207 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 28 Oct 79 p 1 TA

[Text] The great breakthrough welcomed in London by the prime minister of Egypt, Israel's minister of the interior and the U.S. ambassador to the autonomy talks is nothing but an agreement to postpone the debate on the difficult issues.

At the tripartite meeting in London the Egyptians gave up their demand for an immediate debate on the nature of the autonomy and agreed, for the next few months, to deal with the technique of holding the elections to the self-administrator's institutions.

For its part, Israel accepted the Egyptian demand that the elections to the autonomy be supervised by a civilian body, not the military government. This body, it is specifically stated, will be composed of Israelis, but Palestinians from among those who are prepared to participate in it will also be included. Furthermore, the incorporation of these Palestinians, if they are authorized by the sides, will make it possible for them to participate in the autonomy negotiations.

What was presented as a significant breakthrough was, then, something a little different: an agreement to postpone the defusing of the mine--the substance of the autonomy--to a later date. Maybe the mine has become a time bomb.

WEST BANK MAYORS' REACTION TO LONDON TALKS REPORTED

TA272005 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 27 Oct 79 TA

[Text] Reports about the breakthrough in the autonomy talks in London were received in Judaea and Samaria with reservations. Several mayors with whom our correspondent Rafiq Halabi spoke repeated that they would not cooperate with anything involving the administrative autonomy. One of the mayors pointed out that in London they skinned the elephant before catching him. Our correspondent points out that the Ministry of Defense has recently been holding concentrated debates on the matter of the municipal elections in the territories.

Reject Meeting With Burg

TA280615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 28 Oct 79 TA

[Text] The pro-PLO mayors in the territories refuse to meet with Minister Burg to hear a report about the autonomy talks in London. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari reports that these mayors held a telephone consultation last night and decided not to talk with Minister Burg on this issue.

Hebron mayor Fahd al-Qawasimi explained to our reporter that he has no objection in principle to talking with the interior minister, but he rejects the autonomy plan and is therefore not prepared to hear reports about it. Hebron's mayor said he asked the military authorities to allow him to hold a meeting in the municipal hall so that he could report on his trip to Europe and the United States. The military authorities have not yet responded to his request, but our correspondent notes the military authorities have rejected similar requests in the past.

BURG WILL NOT TURN OVER AUTONOMY TEAM LEADERSHIP

TA281156 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 28 Oct 79 pp 1, 7 TA

[By Yohannan Lahav in London]

[Excerpt] Minister of the Interior Dr Yosef Burg said last night that he is not prepared to give up the leadership of the committee handling the autonomy talks.

In a talk with an Israeli correspondent in London, Burg was asked whether he would be prepared to give up the leadership of the committee to Yiga'el Yadin if and when Yadin is appointed foreign minister to replace Dayan. "If there is another government after the elections, everything will open up," Burg replied. Burg hinted that he did not regard the choice of Yadin to head the Foreign Ministry as a sure thing. He had reservations about it. He said: "The NRP has 3 ministers and 12 members of the Knesset, the Democrats have 3 ministers out of 7 members of the Knesset. Should they really be given a third portfolio?"

Burg also clearly hinted: "As minister of the interior, I am prepared to organize the elections very soon. As an educator, I think it would not be good to hold early elections. As the head of the NRP, I am prepared to go to elections tomorrow and my party will not emerge damaged. It would be paradoxical if we go to elections just because of the Democrats."

Although Burg did not say so explicitly, there was no doubt that he does not expect the Democrats to be successful in the elections. The Minister of the Interior also said: "It may be that an elections committee will be established very soon."

It is also possible to see one of the possibilities the NRP is thinking about in what Burg said jokingly to the DAVAR correspondent, who was formerly the Labor Party spokesman: "Maybe we will be together again."

LABOR PARTY'S PERES ON JORDANIAN OPTION

TA262048 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 26 Oct 79 TA

[Interview with head of the Labor Party, MK Shim'on Peres, by an unidentified correspondent on the Weekly Column program--presumably live]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Peres, the assumption that one should seek a territorial compromise presupposes a partner. Do you see a partner for this?

[Answer] Yes, I think the only partner that can be taken into consideration is Jordan. I cannot see a more practical partner than Jordan for any other plan.

[Question] It is, however, unprepared to join at this stage.

[Answer] Nobody is prepared to join the autonomy plan either and we have nevertheless signed this plan. However, we have a tradition of contacts and negotiations. This is not a matter of tradition per se. I believe Jordan has a real and serious interest in preventing the establishment of a separate Palestinian state west of it, since it can find itself pressed in a terrible vise with Iraq on one side, increasingly arming itself, threatening and wishing to swallow Jordan up--King Husayn also remembers the Syrian invasion of his country and their attempt to take it over--and, on the other side, a Palestinian state equipped with Soviet arms and great ambition. In my opinion, it is certain that a Jordanian-Palestinian state will be set up whatever happens, whether Jordan will take over parts of Judaea and Samaria at some time or whether Judaea and Samaria will, God forbid, establish a Palestinian state. The fact that most of the Jordanian inhabitants are Palestinians and are, in fact, one family, will be the decisive political fact in future.

[Question] Do you believe that at one stage or another Jordan will join the negotiations?

[Answer] I believe that at the moment intensive negotiations between Jordan and the PLO are taking place over a certain formula, with the PLO possibly giving Jordan the authority to conduct the negotiations and Jordan making a commitment to the PLO that after the negotiations prove fruitful, some sort of a federal structure will be set up.

[Question] Are you in favor of this?

[Answer] You are asking me as if I were conducting the negotiations. I am surely not happy with this.

[Question] You, at any event, hope that you will conduct the negotiations in 2 years' time, do you not?

[Answer] Yes, I will tell you. Since we are already talking too much in terms of formulas, I am giving this account to myself: To an international forum, I am asked what the public wants or what the king wants or what the dictator wants. The truth is that somehwere in the Arab world Arab public opinion does have its influence. What does it matter what the public wants? Do people decide things in the Arab social structure? I do not think, however, that the ruler is the decisive element either. I think the decisive element in the Arab world to date has been the army. If there is indeed a dialog between Jordan and the PLO or if the present dialog ends in understanding, the basic problem remaining then is the relations between the Jordanian Army and the Arab Legion on the one hand and the PLO's terrorist unit on the other. Why could Husayn fight the PLO? Because the Jordanian Army could conceive of an additional military body or bodies as equal to the Jordanian Army. A Jordanian general cannot conceive of Abu 'Iyad, for example, who got the rank of a general from Yasir 'Arafat, as his equal. If such understanding is reached between Jordan and the PLO, then I believe that the Arab Legion, the Jordanian Army, will insist on being the only and supreme army.

As far as we are concerned, we are looking for a few things in Judaea and Samaria. We are seeking defensible borders and have therefore made the military and settlement deployment along the Jordan. We want to guarantee that those parts we agree to evacuate will be demilitarized. Now, if there is a single Jordanian-Palestinian state, I believe there is a reasonable chance that the West Bank will remain demilitarized, and second, that the IDF and the settlements will remain along the Jordan, along the Jordan Valley, in Gush 'Ezyon and in the other places where we are deployed. If there are two states, there is no chance for demilitarization. A Palestinian army equipped with Soviet arms will be established in the West Bank and the regime there will be extremist. Whoever talks of a Palestinian state on such terms is almost asking for an additional war in the Middle East.

[Question] Still, if Israel releases its hold on Judaea and Samaria, the serious danger existing then is that the PLO will take control there and set up a Palestinian state.

[Answer] I do not propose that Israel release its hold over the West Bank totally. If the IDF is present along the Jordan, if we stay in Gush 'Ezyon, if we stay in Jerusalem, if the West Bank is demilitarized and if we have cooperation, which is a condition for such an understanding, in the war against terror--I do not think that in such a situation we lose control.

CABINET POSTPONES ELON MORE, OIL DISCUSSIONS

TA281011 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 28 Oct 79 TA

[Text] Menahem Begin informed the Cabinet today that, in view of the decision of the high court of justice, he will make an effort to find alternative land in Samaria for the Elon More settlement. The Cabinet noted his statement and will reconvene on Thursday to discuss settlement in the territories and solutions to the Elon More problem. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that a brief discussion was held on the Elon More affair at today's meeting. In the course of the discussion, 'Ezer Weizman asked that a comprehensive, extensive discussion not be held today since he has to study the subject in detail. Minister Sharon said the Cabinet's decision indicates evasiveness. In addition, the oil issue was not concluded at today's Cabinet meeting. It will be dealt with again on Thursday. The Cabinet is waiting for the replies Egypt's Prime Minister Khalil is expected to send.

Further Report

TA281250 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 28 Oct 79 TA

[Text] Various subjects were on the official agenda of the weekly Cabinet meeting today. However, the decision of the high court of justice was not supposed to be discussed. [sentence as heard] Although 24 days are left for the evacuation of Elon More and despite the prime minister's declaration about attempts to find alternative land for the settlement, the ministers put off discussion of this subject until Thursday. Thus, the Cabinet meeting ended earlier than usual, about 1130, to the surprise of the political correspondents who are accustomed to waiting many hours every Sunday outside the prime minister's office. Our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, what did the Cabinet deal with today. [begin recording]

[Schiffer] In an understatement, one can say that the atmosphere at the Cabinet meeting today was not sympathetic toward the Gush Emunim settlers. The prime minister managed to circumvent the mountains of words and threats heard from ministers and personalities over the past week on the Elon More affair. Mr Begin opened the Cabinet meeting by proposing that the Cabinet decide that, in view of the court's decision, an effort will be made to find alternative land for the Elon More nucleus. Ministers Ari'el Sharon and Zvulun Hammer demanded that a general discussion of all aspects of this year's settlement plan be held.

It seems the ministers were not enthusiastic about this and made every effort possible to separate the general discussion from the specific decision regarding the implementation of the judgment. Minister David Levi demanded the Cabinet categorically state that the court's ruling will be honored and carried out in full. Ambiguous statements are made by Cabinet ministers every day, the minister said, and therefore the Cabinet must clearly express its position. One cannot tolerate a situation in which people sit down, threaten the government and dictate things to it. The government received its mandate from the public and not from Gush Emunim. If the government succumbs to Gush Emunim's threats, we will reach a situation in which there will be no settlements at all. The alternative may be Allon without More [pun on Elon More, meaning Allon's plan without the settlement of Elon More] Minister Levi said.

Minister Weizman supported the approach of not holding a discussion on the government's overall settlement plan. I have to study the subject, he said. Mr Sharon sounded angry at the meeting, calling the draft proposal evasive. Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i told me the Elon More problem is not complex--the court's decision must be carried out and the nucleus resettled in Samaria on public land.

A vote was finally taken on the prime minister's proposal and all ministers except Ministers Sharon and Hammer supported it. Minister Hammer met with the prime minister after the meeting. As will be recalled, last week Minister Hammer submitted to Mr Begin a five-point plan for the solution of the complexities arising in the wake of the court's ruling. Among other things, the NRP demanded that the settlement site be turned into a military foothold. Will the NRP's ministers continue to insist that their plan be implemented by the Cabinet? I asked Minister Hammer.

[Hammer] I cannot now say if it insists on the five points. I believe the NRP's representatives will present the five points as their desire to see a comprehensive plan for solving Jewish presence in Samaria.

[Hammer continues] However, it is possible that in the course of the discussion [in the Cabinet] or by Thursday we will consider various changes in the plan. However, this is the plan and, in regard to today's discussion, we believe it correctly and comprehensively solves the problem. Still, it is possible that by Thursday, after various consultations, we will come up with different plans. The NRP surely does not want to settle for the relocation of the settlement. It wants a general picture for the future --how we see our future security and national settlement in Judaea and Samaria.

[Schiffer] Your proposal to turn the site into a military foothold--does it not mock the law?

[Hammer] It is clear that the NRP would not want to do this under any circumstances. I have no doubt about this. We understood the reasoning upon which the justices based themselves. The argument between the Defense Minister and the chief of staff, between Gush Emunim and the others [the Arab appelants]--revolved around the nature of settlement in this place, whether it was militarily significant. It appears to me, though, that there was no argument over the fact that the camp [military foothold] could be set up if the chief of staff considers this site vital for security reasons. If we felt, legally, that this mocked the law, we certainly would not want to propose it. However, it seems to us that reality is different.

[Schiffer] A source very close to the prime minister told me before noon that Mr Begin will not initiate a change in the law that will enable the Elon More settlers to remain where they are. They should understand, the source said, that even if the prime minister supported this, the proposal would not have gained the necessary majority in the Knesset. Gush Emunim must understand that if they cause the downfall of the government the expected alternative regime will be worse for them. They will bring about a cessation of settlements in the territories by their own acts.

More from the Cabinet meeting: The ministers approved the arrangements agreed upon in Washington regarding the continued supervision over the peace treaty in the Sinai. The Defense Minister reported on his talks with President as-Sadat concerning Sinai oil supplies. It was decided not to conclude the subject before certain clarifications are received from the Egyptian Prime Minister this week. The oil issue will then be raised in the coming Cabinet meeting on Thursday. [end recording]

Begin's Proposal Rejected

TA281400 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 28 Oct 79 TA

[Excerpt] In today's Cabinet meeting Menahem Begin wanted the Cabinet to state that it approved the court's ruling on Elon More and decides that the settlers must move to a different site. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer points out that Ministers Weizman, Ehrlich, Moda'i and Nisim were opposed to this proposal, saying it is not the Cabinet's task to approve court rulings. A compromise proposal by the justice minister --to the effect that the Cabinet has decided to look for another site for the settlers --was also rejected. The Cabinet finally decided to put on record Begin's statement that in view of the ruling he instructs that alternative land be found for the settlers.

AMBASSADOR HABIB MEETS WITH PRIME MINISTER BEGIN

TA281831 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 28 Oct 79 TA

[Text] In Jerusalem, American envoy Philip Habib met with Prime Minister Begin tonight. They discussed the situation in Lebanon. David Essing has that story. [begin recording]

[Essing] The American diplomat arrived in Israel after visiting Lebanon, Syria and Jordan. After his hour-long meeting with Prime Minister Begin, Habib said he had not brought an American plan for establishing a cease-fire in south Lebanon.

[Habib] I've been on a trip in the area generally to get the views of the governments and the leaders with respect to the situation in Lebanon: What can be done about it. I've had a very good talk with the prime minister, as usual, and I will be taking home views that he's given me in this respect. I might say just so that you all know: I didn't come with any grand scheme, any grand plan. Whatever you may have heard in that regard just isn't so. Basically I came, as our people in Washington announced, to get the views of people in this area and I have received them.

[Essing] Prime Minister Begin gave Habib a detailed report of his stand. In the past, Israeli spokesmen have made clear that Israel is more than willing to work for an end to the violence, but this on condition that the terrorists do not plan or carry out any attacks on Israel from Lebanon. [end recording]

Habib meets Defense Minister Weizman tomorrow.

MA'ARIV Comment

TA281134 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 28 Oct 79 p 13 TA

["Oded Granot commentary: "A Ceasefire in Lebanon--not at the Price of Destroying the Enclaves"]

[Excerpts] Special U.S. envoy Philip Habib is coming here this week to convince the Government of Israel to help turn the cease-fire in southern Lebanon into a permanent stable truce.

However, it is already clear that the experienced U.S. diplomat, who is of Lebanese origin, will be asked not only to look for a solution to the southern Lebanon problem but also to examine whether and under what conditions it will be possible to incorporate additional Arab elements into the peace moves in the Middle East. It may be that this mission is acutally causing doubts among the Syrians and the terrorists regarding the "purity of intentions" of the Americans.

It is being said in Jerusalem that Philip Habib should not expect Israeli agreement to the U.S. program, especially in view of the reserved reactions by Syrians and the terrorists. Israel made it plain to the envoy of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance that it is not opposed to the application of the Lebanese Government's sovereignty over the southern region, but any entry by the Lebanese Army into the enclaves must be done only with Haddad's agreement and in coordination with him.

Going even further, Israel made it plain that it is vigorously opposed to basic parts of the U.S. program: The gradual elimination of the enclaves along the border, a cessation of the links with the Christians in Lebanon and a negation of Israel's freedom of action against the terrorists acting from within Lebanon.

It appears, then, that Habib's chances of achieving significant progress in finding a solution to the problem of southern Lebanon on his current trip are not particularly good. This also applies to his chances of opening "channels of dialog" with the Syrian administration regarding its incorporation into the processes of settlement in the Middle East.

One of the difficulties which the Americans have not taken into account is connected with the fact that, during the period of Philip Habib's visit to the Middle East, it emerges that the secretary of the Arab League is also holding separate contacts for a solution to the problem of southern Lebanon within the framework of a proposal which is to be submitted to the Arab summit conference next month. In any case, Habib's mission has been interpreted as an attempt to foil the Arab initiative to solve this problem.

MA'ARIV: BEGIN MAY RESIGN OVER ELON MORE

TA281019 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 28 Oct 79 pp 1, 11 TA

[By Yosef Harif]

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin may go to the president of the state and submit his resignation if no method is found to settle the Elon More affair in an honorable way and in such a form that it will be clear that there is no slighting of the high court of justice, which decreed that the Elon More settlement must evacuate the private land.

In reply to a question, a senior source from the prime minister's office said this morning that it had indeed been noticed that "such an idea is being formed in his mind," and explained that Mr Begin would not be able to live with a confrontation over the settlement issue: He, more than anybody else, is interested in settlement in Samaria, and for Begin "many more Elon Mores" is not a joke but very real. It is not to be assumed that without it [Elon More] other settlements would have been established in Samaria over the past 2 years. In this context, observers point out that it was Minister of Agriculture Ari'el Sharon who declared that it was to Menahem Begin's great credit that it was he who opened up Samaria to Jewish settlement.

The question of the prime minister's resignation has been put off because it would automatically lead to the resignation of the entire government. He came to the conclusion that such a move could lead to the Alinement's rise and, as a result of this, to a "return of Judaea and Samaria." Nevertheless, with no way out of the complications created in the wake of the high court of justice decision on Elon More, the prime minister has begun to give serious thought to the possibility of resigning.

BEGIN DENIES RESIGNATION REPORT; DISCUSSES APPOINTMENTS

TA291016 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 29 Oct 79 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin said he is not considering resigning. I have not considered this this week nor have I thought about going to the president on this matter, as has been published. Mr Begin said this after a visit to his deputy, Professor Yadin, in the Hadassah hospital on Mt Scopus. The prime minister suggested to Yiga'el Yadin that he act as foreign minister, but Yadin rejected the proposal. In reply to questions, Mr Begin said it was true that the government is in a complicated position but, according to him, the grandiose words some people are using should not be used to describe the government's situation. Mr Begin added that the Knesset speaker, Yitzhaq Shmir, could be a good candidate for the post of foreign minister, but he had to think about this. Mr Begin stressed that there was no guarantee he would complete the changes in the government by the end of the week, but he would accept Minister Zvulun Hammer's proposal that he meet with the heads of the Coalition parties to listen to advice.

URGENT NEED FOR CABINET REORGANIZATION REPORTED

TA261951 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1820 GMT 26 Oct 79 TA

[Text] Government circles foresee the danger of the government falling if the Coalition parties make it difficult for the prime minister to reorganize the ministries. Our political correspondent Elimelekh Ram said that within the NRP Dr Burg does not support the appointment of MK Ben-Me'irt as deputy prime minister because of intrafactional struggles. The Democratic Party may also resign from the government if it is asked to give up the labor and social betterment portfolio. Our correspondent said that on this issue there is a feeling of urgency and fear of a crisis if the process of Cabinet reorganization is not concluded next week.

YADIN STRESSES UNWILLINGNESS TO BE FOREIGN MINISTER

TA291017 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 29 Oct 79 TA

[Text] The deputy prime minister told our political correspondent that he had rejected the proposal to serve as foreign minister for three reasons: It would not be moral for a foreign minister to complain about the government's policy and, at the same time, explain it. Neither does Professor Yadin believe that it is possible to influence foreign policy while Dr Burg is conducting the autonomy negotiations. Yiga'el Yadin is also interested in continuing to deal with the issue of the rehabilitation of the [under-privileged] quarters.

LEBANON'S HADDAD AGREES TO TALK WITH PLO

TA271915 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 27 Oct 79 TA

[Text] Maj Sa'd Haddad is prepared for a battalion from the regular Lebanese Army to be deployed in the enclaves in southern Lebanon and also to negotiate with the PLO, if this leads to making peace. Up to now Haddad objected vigorously to these moves and his new position is explained by the travels of U.S. diplomat Philip Habib. Today Sa'd Haddad met, for the first time, with a senior officer from the Lebanese Army, Captain (Muhammad Abu 'Amin.) The Lebanese officer also reviewed an honor guard of Haddad's men.

IDF WATCHING SYRIAN MANEUVERS IN GOLAN HEIGHTS

TA281003 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 28 Oct 79 p 1 TA

[By Ya'aqov Erez]

[Text] The IDF is taking steps to increase vigilance in the north in the wake of a combined-arms maneuver being conducted by the Syrians. The moves to increase vigilance on the Golan Heights are intended to avoid any possiblity of a surprise. The Syrian exercise is a combined-arms exercise involving armored units, infantry, planes and helicopters.

CORRESPONDENT LEAVES FOR NEW OUTLOOK CONFERENCE

TA281516 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 28 Oct 79 TA

[Text] Another person who had been invited to the New Outlook symposium in Washington has left to attend it. He is Ziyad Abu-Ziyad from Al-'Ayzariyah. He is a correspondent with the East Jerusalem AL-FAJR. He explained, however, that at the symposium he will represent himself alone.

Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari said that most of the participants have adopted the position of the mayors and 'Arafat and PLO circles, which forbade participation in the symposium. Others, however, accepted the view of PLO moderates such as 'Isam (Sirtawi), and have decided to participate despite everything.

KNESSET MEMBER WILL NOT ATTEND NEW OUTLOOK CONFERENCE

TA271125 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 27 Oct 79 TA

[Text] Knesset member Yosi Sarid announced he has decided not to go to the New Outlook symposium in Washington after he finally learned yesterday that the Palestinian participation in it is small. In a statement Sarid says this meager participation causes sadness concerning the status and position of the moderate leaders among the Palestinians. It is a pity, he says, that the moderates did not understand that their absence from the symposium will strengthen the rejectionists on both sides. The Israeli peace camp does not yet have a parallel group [on the Arab side] both in its scope and its ability to express views freely and openly. Nevertheless, Sarid says, the struggle for mutual recognition between Israel and the Palestinians must not weaken.

PEACE NOW DELEGATION RETURNS FROM EGYPT

TA272141 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 27 Oct 79 TA

[Text] This evening representatives of the Peace Now movement returned from a visit to Egypt and said that they had learned that the Egyptians want to continue to build peace without any reference to difficulties in the autonomy negotiations. They reported that a delegation of intellectuals will be coming to Israel in 2 months time, as the guests of Peace Now.

FOUR-MAN MISSION DELEGATED TO DEAL WITH KORDESTAN

LD271138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The following statement on the setting up of a special mission for Kordestan was published by the government today:

In view of the solicitude constantly being displayed by the illustrious leader of the revolution and the cabinet for the country's deprived provinces, including the border and Kurdish-inhabited regions, and because they wish to solve the problems of these regions with the utmost speed and ease, the cabinet has approved delegating its powers in connection with development, cultural, military, welfare and budgetary affairs of the Kurdish-inhabited provinces to a four-man mission consisting of Hashem Sabbaghian, minister of the interior; Daryush Foruhar, minister without portfolio; Dr Mostafa Chamran, minister of defense; and Eng 'Ezzatollah Sahabi, minister of state for planning and budget. This mission and their plenipotentiary representatives are hereby delegated on their own behalf and on behalf of the other ministers to take steps to solve administrative problems and various difficulties in the region, make decisions and convey the necessary orders.

MINISTERS, MILITARY COMMANDERS MEET KHOMEYNI IN QOM

LD271724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Accoring to our correspondent's report from Qom, this evening Dr Chamran, minister of national defense; Engineer Sabbaghian, minister of interior; Dr Yaddollah Sahabi, minister of state for revolutionary affairs; Daryush Foruhar, the minister of state for provincial and regional affaies; General Shaker, the chief of Combined Army Staff; General Fallahi, commander of land forces; General Danshvar, commander of the state gendarmerie; Mansuri, commander of the Corps of the Revolution Guards; and Abu Sharif, commander of operations of the Corps of the Revolution Guards, were received by the leader of the revolution, Imam Khomeyni, in Qom and held talks with him for 1 hour. Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Seyyed 'Abbas Mohri, the imam's envoy to Kuwait, was also received by Imam Khomeyni in Qom and held talks with him.

AFP: KHOMEYNI ACCEPTS PLAN FOR SETTLEMENT WITH KURDS

NC272119 Paris AFP in English 2113 GMT 27 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Oct 27 (AFP)--Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni today agreed to withdraw Revolutionary Guards from Kordestan and to abolish Islamic courts in the troubled province as part of an eventual negotiated settlement with Kurdish rebels, reliable sources said.

The measures were proposed by a four-man team of government ministers given full [illegible] to find a solution to the problem posed by Kurdish insurgents seeking autonomy for the province, the sources said. They said the Ayatollah, Iran's spiritual guide, gave his approval in a meeting with the four: Kurdish-born Minister of State Daryush Foruhar and the ministers of defense, the interior and budget and planning.

The sources said the country's military leaders, including the chief of the Revolutionary Guards, were also present at the discussion of the military, economic and political aspects of the Kurdish situation. Ayatollah Khomeyni is now committed to finding a negotiated solution to avoid a bloodbath, one source said.

The plan he accepted today, sources said, calls for gradual withdrawal of Revolutionary Guardsmen stationed in Kordestan, and an end to the activities of the Islamic courts in the province. The two measures were demanded by Kurdish leaders as a precondition for negotiations. The talks can now begin with Kurdish political and religious leaders, most of whom had gone underground, the sources said.

MORE OFFICERS SENT TO KORDESTAN FROM YAZD

LD281044 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 28 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The commander of the Yazd gendarmerie told a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent that 20 officers and NCO's from the province have been sent to Kordestan with all the necessary equipment in order to take part in the mopping-up operation.

SERIOUS CLASHES REPORTED IN BUKAN 28 OCT

LD281148 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Oct 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report from Urumiyeh, at 0700 this morning serious clashes began between armed attackers and the Corps of Revolution Guards stationed in Bukan. In a telephone conversation at 0900 this morning, the commander of the Corps of Revolution Guards in Bukan told a PARS correspondent in Urumiyeh that the rebels launched their attack at 0700 against the Corps of Revolution Guards. During the clashes, three guardsmen were wounded. As for the number of casualties suffered by the attackers, there is no accurate figure available yet. He added that shooting is taking place from houses and rooftops, and that the guardsmen, in their defensive position, are firing back at them. On the basis of the same report, the situation in Mahabad, Piranshahr, Sar Dasht and Naqadeh was calm from last night until 0900 this morning.

KHOMEYNI: 'ALL OUR PROBLEMS COME FROM AMERICA'

LD282400 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 28 Oct 79 LD

[Speech by the Imam Khomeyni to members of the Islamic Association of Students of the Mofidi College of Translation in Qom on 28 October--recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful:

Our country's situation may be likened to a sick man who has suffered illness for at least 50 years or more, and whose illness was exacerbated by all and sundry. Now he has been delivered of those who worsened his illness, but he is still sick. A sick man whose illness was aggravated for 50 years or more by traitors should not be expected to recover immediately after those who contributed to aggravating his illness were driven from the scene. The illness with which our society is afflicted has been imported from the West, from foreign countires who wanted to take away everything we owned. Do not expect this Western illness to be remedied in 8 months, 8 years or 20 years. Those who are in the universities--some of them, of course--had the illness injected in their brains by the West.

However, you should not be discouraged, for the nation has found its path. You, the young ones, have found your ways. If things have not improved today, they will tomorrow. This is inevitable. In other words, the nation has diagnosed its illness. The first step to anything is to find out what our problem is. In the past 50 years they have been pulling wool over our eyes to prevent us from realizing what our problem was. We used to regard these malignant and virulent diseases as a remedy to our illness. We used to regard those who dragged us toward destruction as our healers.

That is how they molded us. By their extensive propaganda, they made us believe that whatever you want, whatever civilization and culture you want must come from the West, for you have nothing yourselves.

In a society that for 2,500 years has been under the yoke of those who were seeking to secure a position or rank for themselves, whose oppression was all-pervasive across the society, in a society in which for 50 years or more we were subjected to onslaughts from all directions--that is, the worst period in our history, a period in which all sections of society were brought under their tutelage, in which we were totally emptied of ourselves--we should, not only ourselves, but the East also, rediscover the personality we have lost. [sentence as heard] By their propaganda they have westernized us and inflicted us with the West to such an extent that we have forgotten everything we had, all the things we are proud of. Only a few days ago, a gentleman I do not know came here and started reeling off things to the effect that we need them and that we have always needed them and we should seek everything from them. I did not reply, of course, but you can see what sort of mind we are dealing with.

Until we realize that we do not need them, until we realize that they need us rather than the other way around, nothing can be improved. The East has everything: Its culture is superior to the West's--Western culture has come from the East. Everything the East has is better than the West. The only thing is that the East has been emptied of its belief in itself.

Until we rediscover ourselves, until the East rediscovers itself, we cannot stand on our own feet. The term 'West' must be eliminated from our brains. [passage indistinct] As long as the West has access to this place, you will not achieve your independence. As long as the Western-stricken people, who are everywhere, are not reformed or have not left the country you will not have independence. We should rediscover ourselves so that we can stand on our own feet and realize that we, too, are a people. The West will not give us anything useful, and has not done so. Whatever the West has sent our way has been something useful to itself. Whether or not something is useful to us does not enter into it.

I have said this often, but because it has affected me so deeply I have to repeat it. This concerns what I read in the papers some time ago that certain drugs, the use of which has been banned in America, are allowed to be exported to other countries. Just observe how they look at us! They do not regard us as a [word indistinct] creature. Even in the case of [word indistinct] creature one would not allow harmful drugs to be used. So you can see what sort of creatures we are facing, what sort of filthy creatures we are facing in America.

I am not referring to the American nation. I mean the American Government. So you can see how the superpowers treat us, and yet we are still bowing to them in humility and working for them. Let the pens that work for them be broken! Let the tongues that speak in their favor be cut off! Just think of it: They are sending drugs they do not allow in their country to the Third World. To hell with what happens to us as long as they get their money! This has been the state of affairs right from the start. They never gave us anything that was useful to us.

All the problems of the East stem from these foreigners, from the West, and from America at the moment. All our problems come from America. All the problems of the Muslims stem from America--from an America that has strengthened Zionism to such an extent and is strengthening to such an extent that it is massacring our brothers in their multitudes.

Until we realize who we are, who we were in history, we cannot achieve independence. Until your mind is independent, your country cannot be. So you had better go and make your minds independent. Universities should seek to instil independence of mind in our young ones so that they will realize they have a culture of their own, a great culture, so that they will know that culture has been exported from here; and so that they will realize we are somebody in the world and that we want to run our affairs ourselves. This is how it should be. Universities should be purged of the decadent brains in love with America, in love with the West. Our government offices must be purged of the traitors who even now are serving the previous regime by their go-slows, by not working or by working against what they should be doing. This country needs a purge. A purge needs time, of course. There must be a purge. But it cannot be overnight. So what are we to do? Our duty and the duty of every individual in the nation is to do his job well. You should not expect your professor to be this way or that way. Do not wait for him to do something good. You start by yourselves. We should start with ourselves and with society afterward. Reform must start from oneself before trying to reform someone else.

You should not expect others to work for us. You should not expect America to sympathize with us or expect America to give us arms. They gave the sort of arms that are useless to us, that are harmful to us. They concluded agreements with us, all of which were against us--or most of them were. They will not work for us. Do not wait for others to work for you. You should do it for yourselves.

We must do our job ourselves and forget the West. May God preserve you all--God willing--and make you successful and [passage indistinct].

BAZARGAN COMMENTS ON CABINET RESHUFFLES

LD271838 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Oct 79 LD

[Statement issued 27 October by Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God: With regard to reports and comments made during the past few months and the last 3 days about a few transactions by the state trading company for the government and the revolution public prosecutor's office, after which the names of individuals involved were mentioned and questions were raised about the involvement or negligence on the part of some cabinet ministers and a cabinet reshuffle, the following is announced for the information of our dear compatriots:

1. It is planned that in due course a comprehensive summarized report with regard to the case will be issued;

2. I have known our esteemed colleagues Dr Reza Sadr, Dr 'Ali Mohammad Izadi and Dr Kazem Sami for years, and I have confidence in and respect for them. The slightest rumor about any blunder on their parts is false. This is something desired by the enemies of the revolution and the Iranian Islamic Repulbic;

3. These gentlemen accepted posts as ministers because of my insistence. Considering the intolerable conditions, they have repeatedly tried to tender their resignation, verbally and in writing, owing to interference and innumberable difficulties, saying that they could not do their jobs properly;

4. The Council of Ministers and the structure of the cabinet, in view of the country's revolutionary changes and the existing situations, are naturally on the verge of transfer and reshuffle, according to the law of action and reaction, and they shall remain in such a state. However, neither the sort of reshuffle which took place last month nor the changes which might take place later shall have the slightest relevance to the stated matter;

5. In order to throw more light on the case, the country's inspectorate general has been instructed to assign a delegation as soon as possible to attend to the matter and report it's findings;

6. The minister of commerce, in his letter last week addressed to the public prosecutor of revolution courts, Mr Qaddusi, requested the investigation of the dossier; therefore the public prosecutor's office is hereby requested to issue instructions for speedy and more careful attention to this case.

[Signed] Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan.

NIOC EMPLOYEES THREATEN TO BLOCK SHIPMENT OF OIL TO U.S.

NC272005 Paris AFP in English 1931 GMT 27 Oct 7 NC

[Text] Tehran, Oct 27 (AFP)--Employees at the National Iranian Oil Company [words indistinct] supplies to the United States unless Washington extradites the former shah.

In a communique, the NIOC employees union said, if the Iranian Government does not take the necessary steps toward extradition of the former ruler or if American authorities do not grant such a request from Iran, NIOC employees will block deliveries of Iranian oil to the United States.

The union statement followed hospitalization of the ex-shah in New York for cancer treatment.

TEHRAN UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT ASSAILS SHAH'S PRESENCE IN U.S.

ID262036 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 26 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Today millions of Iranian people demonstrated all over the country to reveal their solidarity with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of Iran's Islamic revolution. This demonstration was called the rally for the unity with the imam.

According to our reporter, millions of Tehran's people who were accompanied by their brothers in the army and other forces took part in this rally. The armed forces personnel were chanting slogans such as Khomeyni is our supreme commander. The demonstrators in Tehran started marching toward Tehran University early in the morning from different parts of the city and gathered in Tehran University campus to attend their mass prayers.

At Tehran University, Dr Beheshti, the vice resident of the Assembly of the Experts, first referred to the residence of the ousted shah in New York and then warned the U.S. Government that the Iranian people cannot tolerate the deposed shah, the oldest enemy of the people, to be the guest of the United States. Beheshti further said that the U.S. Government should know that our nation will not remain silent for economic considerations in this respect.

At the end of Tehran's demonstration, a resolution was passed. In a part of this resolution, the colonialistic policies of the United States and Israel in Kordestan Province were condemned. In another part of this resolution [word indistinct] and rumors spread against the leadership of the revolution were severely condemned. Finally, the resolution said support of the Muslim people of Iran for liberating Muslims all over the world, especially those of Palestine, Eritrea, the Philippines and [word indistinct] in Thailand. Muslim crusaders of Afghanistan were also supported in this resolution.

TEHRAN COMMENTARY: U.S. ADMISSION OF SHAH 'FRAUDULENT TRICK'

LD271346 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0845 GMT 27 Oct 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Worker sisters and brothers, the news agencies have reported that the United States has granted a residence permit to the deposed shah of Iran. Superficially this news item seems brief and insignificant and at a cursory glance it appears unimportant, because the rumor is that the shah went to the United States for medical treatment and there is no question whatsoever of a political reason! Of course, all this is claimed by U.S. authorities and by agencies subservient to imperialism. In fact, this is part and parcel of the clever and calculated plan worked out by the United States concerning Iran and the Iranian revolution in order to turn back the wheel of history and to retrieve its lost interests.

The hideous and sinister visage of the U.S. colonialists and world-devourers is so disgraced and laid so bare that it can no longer be concealed from the oppressed, plundered and persecuted peoples of the world.

Can the meek and the deprived in the world ever forget the memory of the millions upon millions of victims so cravenly sacrificed by the imperialists to the great mammon of the century: capitalism? Can the United States, this leader and head of the world colonialists, imagine that it can deceive the condemned and oppressed nations with such beguilingly elegant phrases, as the "defense of liberty," "defense of humanity," "defense of human rights" and others? Haven't the most traitorous military, political and economic agreements always been concluded by the United States and the mercenary heads of governments of backward countries in the course of so-called holiday, unofficial and medical trips?

Are there no plots being hatched which have been minutely worked out and planned by the U.S. CIA and carried out by the hands and with the money of its Iranian mercenary refugees? Are they not plotting and conspiring, as an organized movement, against us and our people's uprising at U.S. instigation and in accordance with U.S. plans and with allocations amounting to billion of tumans?

The traitorous shah's stay in the United States under the pretext of medical treatment is no more than a fraudulent trick. The United States wishes to place under its wing its archexecutioner and hangman in order to make use of his nefarious experience. Worker sisters and brothers, meek, oppressed and plundered people, can you possibly harbor a worse hatred against anyone than that which you nurture in your hearts against the shah?

Is protecting him anything but open and undisguised hostility toward the Iranian revolution and deprived, freedom-loving people? Can there be any lingering doubts as to the continuation of imperialism's spiteful and hostile policy toward us and our free homeland? Can friendship and understanding flourish between the meek and justice-seeking nation and U.S. world-devouring colonialism! Who are those people who are still babbling about friendship with the United States? How can these people who are still fixing a hopeful eye on the archexecutioner of history, the archenemy of God and God's creation, sally forth and guarantee the perpetuation of our revolution? Friends, sisters and brothers, imperialism has given sanctuary to the most bloodthirsty criminal of our enemies. U.S. imperialism is planning the most obnoxious and cowardly methods for crushing our people. The United States is undoubtedly the biggest and most irreconcilable enemy of a monotheistic revolution, because it stands to suffer the most damage and to lose the most in the course of such a revolution. Let us be informed, vigilant and prepared to wage struggle against the enemy. Let us be prepared!

TABATABA'I HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON RETURN FROM FRG

LD281402 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Government spokesman Sadeq Tabataba'i returned to Tehran this morning from the FRG, which he visited in order to clarify economic and trade agreements between the two countries and also to explain the Islamic revolution in Iran. During the 13-day visit, Tabataba'i met the German chancellor, the minister of state, the government spokesman, as well as FRG Interior Ministry officials and some legislators. He also took part in a number of radio and television interviews, during which he explained the goals of the Islamic revolution.

During a press conference at Mehrabad airport, Tabataba'i explained the outcome of his talks. He said: The outcome of the visit was more positive than I had expected. Commenting on Iran's domestic and foreign policies, he said: The framework of our future relations with the FRG, based on [word indistinct] national sovereignty, territorial integrity and Iran's independence, was agreed upon. He added: What we need is Western technology to meet our requirements and guarantee our independence. Tabataba'i added: It was agreed for both countries' economic and trade delegations to meet in the near future, exchange views on details and, if necessary, to sign new agreements or to find a solution for their continuation or cancellation.

Tabataba'i continued: We held several talks with German officials on how the West views the Iranian situation. It is a fact that Western capitalism and the Eastern bloc countries are not happy with the Iranian revolution because they have lost their political, economic or even military interests. He added: Do not forget that Iran used to be the region's policeman, that U.S. military sources and, as a result, West European countries and NATO, used to take advantage of this situation. Now that Iran is no longer the region's policeman, NATO's defensive lines have been (?altered) and weakened to some extent. Against this, the Eastern bloc countries are enjoying a superior position. Consequently, this has led capitalists and the Western world to remain apprehensive of Iran's revolution.

As for the Eastern bloc countries, apart from the fact that they have lost their economic interests, they have also suffered a defeat culturally; for these countries used to make propaganda to the effect that only through a Marxist revolutionary ideology could one resist Western capitalism, that anything but communism and Marxism would be the opiate of the masses. The Iranian revolution showed how this so-called opiate of the masses could become the dynamic force of the masses, launching a gigantic revolution unparalleled in history, a revolution which is truly the greatest even of the present century.

Tabataba'i added: I am certain that if the constitution is approved in the referendum and a political regime, elected by the people and the Majlis, takes over, then any attempt to create chaos in Iran will be in vain. The West's worry about Iran's independent policy stems from its economic consequences and the question of reducing the export of oil. Any time a speech is made about oil, the price of gasoline rises immediately. Recently, when Mr Foruhar announced that oil prices would rise by 11 percent, immediately afterward the price of petroleum increased in the West. Obviously, this is a source of anxiety for the West. I told them in Germany that we never undertook to supply the West's fuel requirements. We will pursue our own policy. Meanwhile, we are trying to find another source of energy so that oil is not unreasonably and senselessly used as fuel, for oil does not only belong to the existing Iranian generation, it also belongs to the future generations. They must be able to use it.

Tabataba'i added: During a press conference I held in Bonn 2 days ago, I attacked the Western press. I clearly stated the case of the newspapers writing articles against the Iranian revolution, which are generally untrue. This is a plot hatched by international Zionism and Western capitalism; it is, therefore, totally false. There is no doubt that such things are damaging to relations between Iran and other countries.

At the end of the interview, a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent asked some questions about the visit to Algeria of the prime minister and relations between Iran and the neighboring countries. Tabataba'i said: What is certain is that the visit by Prime Minister Bazargan will be effective in strengthening friendly relations between Iran and Algeria, relations having their roots in history.

Tabataba'i continued, saying: This is the first official visit being made by the most senior political figure in Iran after the victory of the revolution, namely, the prime minister. He will visit only Algeria, which enjoys a special political significance, especially in view of the fact that Algeria is a country with a determining role within OPEC, the Middle East and Africa. Consequently, the strengthening of political relations between the two countries and the adoption of a political course on various issues can go a long way in consolidating an anti-Israeli front in the Arab countries and the Middle East.

In reply to the question about the Iranian Government's views about the recent remarks made by Hafizollah Amin and his willingness to establish friendly relations with Iran and Pakistan, Tabataba'i said: This has to be studied. According to the German press, Soviet troops are in Kabul and Soviet tanks are being used there. Of course, we are not saying we are interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, but the fact is that what the Afghan Government is doing to the Afghan people cannot have our approval. Therefore, this is an issue which ought to be discussed and studied. However, our relations with any country are based on the principle of national sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence. Needless to say, we attach as much importance to our independence as we do for others. However, the situation there must be taken into account.

In reply to the question as to whether it is true that Yasar 'Arafat is to pay a visit to Iran in the near future, that he is going to play a mediating role between Iran and the neighboring countries, Tabataba'i said: I have not heard from official sources that brother Yasir 'Arafat is coming to Iran in order to mediate between Iran and the Arab countries. At present, I do not see any problem between Iran and the Arab countries which is insoluble, which has not been solved, or which requires mediation. While appreciating the situation, if it is true that Yasir 'Arafat has such an intention, then naturally his purpose is to protect and support the Islamic Iranian revolution. This is extremely valuable and must be appreciated.

SHIRAZI: RELATIONS WITH SAUDI ARABIA 'EXTREMELY GOOD'

LD281212 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0920 GMT 28 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Jidda--Imam Ayatollah Shirazi, one of the leaders of the Iranian revolution who is attending the pilgrimage this year, has described relations between the kingdom and Iran as extremely good.

He has stated that the kingdom's role toward Iran is very honorable and that relations between the two countries will become firmer in the future, because the kingdom is the mecca of the Muslims and relations between it and Iran must be the best and the most fraternal and affectionate. He also praised the provisions made available for the pilgrims to the holy land, provisions which help them to attend the pilgrimage.

Imam Shirazi in two interviews he gave today to AN-NADWAH and AL-BILAD stressed that development and improvement of Arab-Iranian relations should be at the head of Iranian foreign relations on the basis of Islam and Islamic fraternity. In reply to a question regarding statements made in Iran concerning some Gulf regions and which were described as threats, Imam Shirazi stated that these were unacceptable statements and were denounced in Iran. He explained that Iran had two leaderships, one religious, represented by Imam Khomeyni and Imam Shari'atmadari, and another represented by the government. He said that any statements which did not come from these two leaderships was of no consideration because it represented only the personal view of whoever made the statement. Imam Shirazi stressed that the Palestinian question is the cause of all the Islamic countries, and a Palestinian victory would be a victory for the Islamic nation.

CONSTITUTION EXPERTS APPROVES ADDITIONAL ARTICLES, CLAUSES

LD282358 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Oct 79 LD

[Text] This afternoon two more articles of the constitution and six clauses of the article relating to political-economic principles were discussed and approved in the 54th open session of the council for the final appraisal of the draft constitution. Our correspondant reports from today's session:

According to one of the articles approved in today's open session, no exceptions should be made in the utilization of natural resources and national revenues and the distribution of economic activities in the provinces and various regions of the country, so that each region will have sufficient funds and facilities at its disposal, in proportion to its potential and possibilities for growth. This article was approved by a vote of 59 to 0, with 4 abstentions.

In today's session, chaired by Dr Beheshti, two articles of the draft constitution and six clauses of the article concerning the principles of economic policies, the preface and one clause approved in last night's session of the council, were appraised and ratified.

At the opening of the session, Dr Beheshti referred to the conspiracies of a group of counterrevolutionaries in London, saying: Today, they informed us that recently counterrevolutionaries now in England intended to go to our embassy in London, and tear down the portrait of the leader of the revolution hanging in front of the embassy. Our Muslim and committed young students, learning of this conspiracy, gathered in front of the embassy to prevent such action. British police, however, attacked them, beat them up and arrested and imprisoned a number of them.

Dr Beheshti said: Obviously, our revolutionary nation strongly condemns these forms of hostile attitudes by colonialist countries against our Islamic revolution, we do not expect otherwise from counterrevolutionaries who have lost their advantages in the revolution; but we must have friendly relations with other nations. How long is the British public going to permit its government to undertake these actions? From now on do the British people wish to be recognized as the protectors of such a government?

Dr Beheshti continued: Our revolution, leader and nation have already disclosed their position and once again our revolutionary nation showed its union with the leader of the revolution, with its great march last Friday and will repeat it whenever necessary. Also, the leader of the revolution and all who have responsibilities in this revolution, with reliance on God and on their bond with the revolutionary Iranian nation--even with those Iranians who are not Muslims, but who support the revolution--will put up maximum resistance to the conspiracies. The British Government and governments similar to it must realize that they weaken themselves more by such action. Therefore, our nation, the Muslims and the oppressed of the world are not and will not come to any harm from these obscene and disagreeable gestures.

Dr Beheshti said that such incidents will not be repeated and that the British Government should consider it its duty to apologize over this matter; also that the provincial revolution government would be strong and active in its foreign policy and not allow our [word indistinct] and fighting youth to be treated in such a manner.

After Dr Beheshti's speech, the council proceeded with its agenda and commenced appraising the articles.

According to the article that was unanimously approved--that is with 64 votes in favor--in the Islamic Republic the safeguarding of the environment in which today's generation and tomorrow's generations must have a progressive social life in considered a public duty; therefore, economic and other activities that would result in the pollution of the environment or cause it irreparable damage are forbidden.

The six clauses of the article relating to the principles of economic policies of the Islamic Republic ratified in today's open session are as follows:

Clause 2: To bring about conditions and possibilities of work for all in order to achieve full employment and to put tools at the disposal of all who are able to work, but who do not possess tools, under a cooperative system by way of interest-free loans or any other lawful way that would neither lead to the concentration and circulation of wealth in the hands of particular individuals and groups, nor turn the government into a major, exclusive employer. This must be accomplished in accordance with the requirements that govern the overall economic planning of the country, at each stage of development. This clause was approved by a vote of 59 to 0, with 3 abstentions.

Clause 4: To prepare the economic program of the country in a way that the form, the content and hours of work are such that everybody, in addition to their job effort, should have sufficient opportunity and power for spiritual, political and social self-grooming and active participation in the country's management and the advancement of technical skills and initiative. This clause was ratified with 60 votes in favor, 2 abstentions and none against.

Also, clause 5 that was approved with 60 votes in favor, 1 against and 2 abstentions, says: To forbid the causing of losses to others, monopoly, hoarding, usury and other illegitimate and religiously proscribed transactions.

Clause 6: To forbid wastefulness in all cases relating to the economy, including consumption, investment, production, distribution and services. This clause was approved with 59 votes in favor, 2 abstentions and none against.

Clause 7: To utilize the know-how, skills and disciplines of skilled workers in proportion to the requirement for the development and advance of the country's economy. This clause was ratified unanimously--that is, by 61 votes in favor.

Clause 8: To prevent economic domination by foreigners of the country's economy. That was approved by 61 votes in favor, 2 abstentions and none against.

I should add that, since the need for reappraisal was felt by the council members in the case of clause three, and also that the text of the clause was not generally agreed upon, it was referred back to the joint committee of groups of experts for further study, so that it may be put to the vote in the next session.

In today's council session, the article relating to the method of awarding consessions for the founding of companies was put forward in a general discussion, and members both for and against the article expressed their views on it. But since no quorum was reached in the voting, in order to be approved it was referred back to the joint committee of groups for reappraisal. According to this article, the awarding of consessions for the founding of companies and institutes for commercial, industrial, agricultural, mining and service enterprises to the public sector is prohibited by the government, except when necessary and with the approval of the National Consultative Assembly.

The council for the final appraisal of the constitution has, up to this session, which was its 54th open session, altogether appraised 126 articles. The council will have an open session tomorrow at 1500.

STUDENTS PROTESTING CAPITALISM OCCUPY TEHRAN BUILDINGS

LD290915 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 25 Oct 79 pp 1, 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "Students Occupy Several Hotels in Tehran"]

[Excerpts] Following the occupation of the Tehran International Hotel by students of the industrial university, three other Tehran hotels have been occupied by students from the National University of Iran, the Center for Revolution Studies and the computer college. Students from these higher educational institutions gave the reasons for this in a discussion with BAMDAD as, first, the removal of the hand of capitalism and capitalists, and, secondly, the need for dormitories.

Speaking to BAMDAD about the students' occupation of the hotels, Tehran prosecutor Abol Fazl Shahshahani said: "The prosecutions office has received reports on this matter. In addition to these hotels, several other privately-owned buildings have been occupied and since in law this is trespass, legal action may follow. For this reason the order has been given to evacuate these premises and the problem will be solved in a day or so."

ISLAMIC ORGANIZATION PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIANS

JN251841 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 25 Oct 79 JN

[Text] The Iranian news agency PARS reports that several leaders of the Islamic Organization of Fighters for the Sake of Justice--Mojahidin Rah-e Haq--have met with brother Hani al-Hasan, the PLO representative in Iran, and expressed their complete support for the PLO and their readiness to fight alongside the Palestinian people against Israel and its agents.

ECONOMY MINISTER ON TALKS WITH EEC OFFICIALS

LD252031 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Minister of Economy and Financial Affairs 'Ali Ardalan and Deputy Minister for International Affairs Sirus Ebrahimzadeh today in a press conference disclosed the (?Republic) of Iran's talks with the European Economic Community, EEC. Ardalan said that Iran sent a delegation in Brussels 2 months ago in order to hold talks with the officials of the EEC, which received a warm welcome by the Community members. Also last week, a high-ranking delegation from the EEC arrived in Tehran to continue the bilateral talks.

At these talks, Iran expressed its willingness to have economic cooperation with the EEC. Ebrahimzadeh said that the delegation has much interest in the oil issue. He added: These talks have not reached an ultimate conclusion, but they will be continued until the two sides reach an agreement.

MONTAZERI INTERVIEWED ON MUSLIM SOLIDARITY, GULF TIES

LD261503 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 22-28 Oct 79 pp 29, 30 LD

[Interview granted to Muhammad Sadiq al-Husayni of AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI by Iranian Revolution Council Chairman Ayatollah Huseyn Ali Montazeri--date not given]

[Excerpts] Tehran--Following the death of Ayatollah Taleqani, Imam Khomeyni chose Montazeri to lead the Muslims in Friday prayers in Tehran. People have been hearing him talk to the worshipers after each prayer, calling for support for the liberation movements in Lebanon, Palestine, Eritrea, Afghanistan and the Philippines.

[Question] How is this support for liberation movements possible without constituting interference in the affairs of other states?

Ayatollah Montazeri replied by saying that the question of supporting the liberation movements in Eritrea, the Philippines, Afghanistan, Lebanon, Palestine and all the other areas in which Muslims are fighting was not a new issue propounded by him during Friday prayers. He added: I have emphasized in all my previous sermons, talks and statements that it is necessary to carry out this Islamic task, which is the duty of all Muslims.

Take our brother Muslim Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, for example; we must support them with everything we have and not be content with mere slogans. The funds and weapons we have must be made available to our sons and brothers there. The same thing should apply to Muslims in the Philippines. We know that the former regime used to give oil to the Philippine rulers and to "Israel." These large quantities of oil and gasoline were turned into bombs and bullets to kill our Muslim brothers there. It is being said that our government is now probably continuing to sell oil to the Philippines. I frankly say that this is not permissible in Islam, because the selling of weapons to Muslims' enemies in wartime is forbidden. Oil is now considered the weapon of the age and, indeed, it is the most dangerous weapon, because it is used for the production of numerous means of destruction.

Veil of Religion

I say here that we do not want to interfere in other states' internal affairs at all. But we, as Muslims, must be interested in each other's affairs and support one another whenever we can. This is the duty of every Muslim.

I would like to reassert that we in the Muslim revolution cannot remain calm or sleep on silk while the rest of the Muslim peoples and countries are encountering danger, injustice and oppression--oppression by dictatorships and imperialism. What we seek to do doesnot constitute interference in other countries' internal affairs. We are acting in accordance with the Koranic verse: "The believers, men and women, are protectors one of another; they enjoin what is just and forbid what is evil." Geography does not exist here, as you can see. You Muslims should not ask us to read the verse thus: "The believers, men and women, in Iran...." In a Friday sermon 3 weeks ago I called on the heads of the Islamic countries to learn a lesson from what happened the Mohammed Reza Shah and his family in Iran. This were merely advice, but they exploited it maliciously and interpreted it as a call by a certain person for interference in neighboring countries' internal affairs. They also began to talk about Iranian ambitions in the Gulf states and said that there was no difference between the shah and ayatollah and that the Iranians want to attack the Gulf under the guise of religion, and so forth.

No... No... No...

[Question] Talk about Iran's role and ambitions in the Arab Gulf increases daily. Many Arab countries have begun to talk of the need for rapprochement and cooperation to confront the danger from Iran.

[Answer] First of all, I would like to tell all our brothers in the Gulf, states and peoples alike, particularly Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Bahrain: We promise you and frankly tell you that we have absolutely no expansionist ambitions in the Gulf or any part of the world, and we do not wish to interfere in your internal affairs.

If the reports that they are rallying against the Iranian revolution and attempting to harm it are true, this is really regrettable. I tell them that if they want their rallying to be useful--and their people are aware of this--they should rally against Israel, whose population is no more than 3 million. "Israel", which is the enemy of them all, whether they like it or not, is threatening 150 million Arabs, is responsible for the murder of Muslims in south Lebanon and for the displacement of the Palestinians and does not respect UN laws or human rights.

We invite our brothers in all the neighboring states to rally not to plot against Iran but so that we may together proceed to crush the cancerous growth that has been planted in the heart of the Arab homeland. We believe that Israel will fight against all our brothers and will not be content with southern Lebanon alone, as it was not content with Palestine. If we let it treat the Muslims as it likes, it would get inside our house. So let us unite and resist this common enemy and invade him in his own country before he invades us in our own country.

AHVAZ COURT SENTENCES SIX PEOPLE TO DEATH

LD252245 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] According to reports from the central news bureau, six people responsible for the recent explosions in Khuzestan were sentenced to death after proper investigations. These sentences were carried out at 0530 today, and the following statement was issued by the Islamic Revolution Court in Ahvaz:

It is obvious that colonialist powers and their allies and agents in Iran are always trying to damage and even stop our Islamic revolution. In so doing, they do not refrain from committing any kind of crime. Those subservient to foreign policies, assisted by the money and firearms easily available to them, have committed the most tragic acts and crimes, causing explosions and sabotage in Khuzestan region. They burned innocent people and blew up the country's installations and valuable assets, so as to disturb the calm of our society. By creating terror and fear, their foreign bosses are trying to find new opportunities to take over the country and show their power, since the moral, religious, and national values are hidden from the eyes of these short-sighted people. That is why, in this sensitive situation and following the orders of the imam to crush and fight this group and in order to investigate the dossiers of those who have been arrested in connection with the recent explosions, the Islamic Revolution Court of Khuzestan held a session at 1700 Wednesday and after necessary investigations and interrogations, at 0200 today passed sentence on the accused as follows:

Mohammad Amin Navasari, son of Sinan, charged with traveling illegally to Iraq several times; transporting information about places and installations and bringing firearms and ammunition for sabotage purposes, leading sabotage groups, taking part in exploding a train, starting to blow up [name indistinct] and the Alha'i bridge, having had guerrilla training and participating in the attack on Sa'idiyeh barracks, was sentenced to death by execution.

Abal Zahra Salamat, son of Habib, charged with traveling illegally to Iraq several times, taking part in almost all sabotage operations, having had guerrilla training, bringing three Kalashnikovs and selling them and carrying two bombs when arrested, was sentenced to death by execution.

Abdollah Farhani Badavi, son of Mansur, charged with traveling illegally to Iraq three times, having passed several military training courses, stealing cars and handing them over to the at-tahrir [liberation] movement in Iraq, belonging to this front, participating in the armed attack on the Sa'idiyeh barracks, participating in decision-making sessions for sabotage operations and stealing G3 arms from the committee, was sentenced to death by execution.

Taher Sajrat, son of Heydar, charged with traveling to Iraq three times without a visa, taking information from Iran to Iraq and having had sabotage training, bringing and selling ammunition, participating in the decisionmaking session to blow up [word indistinct], was sentenced to death.

Reysan Moabi, son of Hamdan, charged with throwing a handgrenade at the police officers club in Ahvaz and blowing it up, participation in sabotage operations, was sentenced to death.

Najm Bani Malek, son of Abdollah, charged with several illegal trips to Iraq and bringing six handgrenades and helping in the explosion of the club of the Islamic Revolution Court of Khuzestan, was sentenced to death.

The sentences were immediately carried out at 0530 this morning.

AFGHANISTAN

PRESIDENT AMIN ADDRESSES REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL

Part I

LD251855 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[First part of speech by Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, at morning session of the Revolutionary Council in the People's House in Kabul on 23 October--recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, the Sawr Revolution, which is a truly Khalqi and worker revolution, changed the course of the several centuries-long history of Afghanistan in a fundamental way, and has defined the basic aim of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] as building a new society free of exploitation of many by man. Achievement of this aim is not feasible without the creation of new economic relations. The basis of the strategy and the economic diagnosis of the PDPA which stems from its lofty aim--the building of a society free of exploitation of man by man--has been previously declared to the people of Afghanistan. The documents outlining the basic tasks of the PDPA for the economic and social development of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] until 1988 is being submitted for consideration today to the respected Revolutionary Council. These documents reflect the program of extensive social and economic changes in the DRA and for the construction of the new society for the benefit of the people of Afghanistan.

I want to point out once again that the consolidation of political and economic power in the DRA, and the satisfaction of the material and moral needs of the people, occupies a fundamental place in the all-round activity of the PDPA. Hence in our society, in economic and social activities, the leading role of the working class and its representatives, the PDPA, the vanguard of the country's working class, has always been evident, and the role of the workers in administration is constantly being extended. [applause]

With the victory of the Sawr Revolution, extensive possibilities have been provided for all workers, under the leadership of the PDPA, to actively participate in the implementation of the programs of fundamental and major social, and economic reforms and the construction of a free and flourishing society. The people of Afghanistan will march ahead along the noncapitalist path of development and the path of the building of a socialist society, and will build a society in which every working individual will work in accordance with his attitude and will receive remuneration in accordance with his participation in work. The exploitation of man by man shall not exist in this society. [applause]

This task requires that the good services of all workers, intellectuals, officials of ministries, enterprises, institutions and offices be encouraged, and their talents developed. In the meantime, while economic tasks are performed, the interrelationship between economics and politics concerning the conditions for building the new society in Afghanistan ought not to be forgotten. We understand politics to derive from the cumulative effect of economics, but give priority to politics in the sense that the solution of all economic tasks should be looked at from the viewpoint of politics. Now that power is in the hands of the workers--and the farmers have a profound unity with the workers--under the leadership of PDPA, a new economic system is being created, in accordance with the principle that politics has a class aspect and all the workers of Afghanistan welcome with utmost pleasure the measures of the party and government; the said policies and measures express their wishes and hopes.

The PDPA, on the basis of a scientific analysis of the economic and social situation, production relations and social needs, defines the tasks for the PDPA for economic and social development, defines economic policy, and (?encourages) all the workers to carry out these tasks.

The government plans, which are set out and ratified on a scientific basis, are the basic instrument for the implementation of the economic policy of the PDPA. With the victory of the Great Sawr Revolution and the implementation of economic reforms concerning the expansion of the role of the state sector, the possibility of formulating scientific plans for the country's economy has been provided. Based on the instruction of the DRA Government, the first 5-year plan, for 1979-1983, has been prepared and ratified. Similarly, the plan for 1979--that is the 1st year of the 5-year plan--has been approved, and the basic indices for economic and social forecasting in the DRA until 1988 have also been endorsed.

The subversive operations of the foreign interventionists and internal reaction have inflicted great damage on the national economy. Notwithstanding that, thanks to the heroic efforts of the noble and toiling people of Afghanistan, the tasks of the 1st year of the 5-year plan basically is progressing successfully. The documents of the basic tasks of the PDPA for the economic and social development of the DRA until 1988, which are presently being submitted for consideration to the respected Revolutionary Council in condensed form, reflect the economic policy of the party for the next 10 years, and scientifically describe the principal interests of the workers, farmers, intellectuals and all the toiling masses of Afghanistan.

The strategy, based on its economic (?diagnosis), of the PDPA is to define the basic long-term aims, and to work out the methods of attaining these aims. These aims are: accelerating the pace of development of social production based on the concentration of internal and economic resources, economic growth, and better and effective utilization of material and financial resources and manpower. In view of the said aims, the main duties of the PDPA during the next 10 years have been defined.

The main aims of the 10-year program of economic and social development are: to implement the policy of the PDPA which has come about with the participation and cooperation [word indistinct] of all the toiling people of the country and on the basis of the logical concentration of internal resources and foreign aid, to effectively use material, financial resources and manpower, the result of which economic backwardness will be eliminated in the country; to increase national production; to introduce progressive social reforms; to raise the living standards of the people and strengthen the country's defense capability. [applause]

The 10-year phase of economic and social development up to 1988 is an important phase in the implementation of the long-term policy of the PDPA for the complete eradication of the remnants of the ancient feudalist regime, the removal of economic backwardness, for the introduction of social and economic reforms and the foundation of the material and technical infrastructure of the new society of the DRA. In accordance with the resolution of the DRA Government, the preparation of the first 5-year plan took place simultaneously with the formulation and (?approval) of the forecast for the economic and social development of the DRA until 1988. Of course, the indices for forecasting economic and social development, like the indices of the first 5-year plan and annual plans, are not fully defined and can only act as a guide. The said indices describe the characteristics and limits of the tasks for the economic and social development of the country, and for the purpose of the execution of these duties, centralize the means and forces of production, and facilitate the formulation, ratification and implementation of the programs of the annual plans.

These indices specifically predict the problems of economic and social development. The timing of their implementation through the various stages over the 10 years, and the indices themselves, will change and be (?ratified) accordingly during the formulation and preparation of the 5-year and annual plans, taking into account specific economic and political conditions and the need to fulfill the country's urgent requirements. Similarly, flexibility, and whenever necessary, planning within the limits of the basic tasks defined by the PDPA, the economic and social development of the DRA until 1988 will comprise the following points:

The speedy development of fundamental reforms, in the material and technical infrastructure of national production, and preparation for the country's industrialization, on the one hand; and on the other, transformation of Afghanistan from a backward agricultural into a developed agricultural and industrial country, setting up large new government institutions based on the concentration of internal resources in the national interest; the provision of aid and assistance for the development of the private sector and the activities of the patriotic merchants and national capitalists.

It will include: the successful realization of agrarian reforms and the implementation of [word indistinct] agriculture; the all-round expansion of supply and provision cooperatives, [word indistinct] as well as the various forms of productive cooperatives; the all-round improvement of the maximum exploitation of land and the implementation of the prevalent scientific [word indistinct] principles of agriculture and animal husbandry; realization of the growth of the agricultural base for the economy of Afghanistan; the all-round expansion of foreign economic relations; the utilization of the technical aid and credits of the friendly countries for the purpose of developing national productivity and raising the level of output; the expansion of foreign trade with the USSR and the friendly socialist countries, the developing and national capitalist countries based on mutual interest and the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of the parties; strengthening the financial and (?economic) situation of the DRA; elaboration methods for the administration of national production on the basis of strengthening the (?conditions) of the plan for economic development, above all in the state sector; raising output in the exploitation of natural resources in relation to manpower and material and financial resources; and developing the enterprise and activities of the vast mass of the toiling people; [applause] raising the living standards of the people and major progressive economic and social reforms based on greater growth in national income; just distribution of the national income; increasing the size of the work force; expanding the training of national cadres; developing the public health service, and the education, training, and culture in Afghanistan.

Moreover, the text of the documents regarding the economic and social development of the DRA until 1988 reflects the principal political and economic aim of the PDPA during the next 10 years, and sets out the methods for fulfilling the great tasks of economic and social reform, and forecasts the demography and natural resources of the country. It also lays down the basis for progress in the economic structure, the balance of fuel and energy supplies, water and land resources, the balance of the national income, material resources and the [word indistinct] manpower in (?projecting) individual and general expenditures as well as economic insurance.

According to forecasts, the GNP in 1988 will double compared to that of 1978, the volume of gross domestic production in the state sector will grow by over four times during 10 years. Hence, extensive possibilities for the solution of the economic and social problems referred to in the PDPA program will be presented.

The state revenue from internal and external resources will increase threefold, the result of which a basis will be laid for the creation of financial and physical resources, and this will finance the planned programs for social development and the infrastructure. The basic funds of the state enterprises and institutions by the end of 1980 will amount to 200 billion afghanis, which will be four times those of the current year. In this way, logical use should be made of the basic productive funds and the investments' yield be raised. Most of all, investments should be concentrated on (?productive) projects; and on this basis possibilities will be created for decreasing the number of incomplete (?projects). It should be pointed out that scattered and unconsolidated investments greatly prejudice the creation of (?many) projects for the development of the national economy, which delays the growth of the people's living standards, for this decreases the share of the consumer funds in the national revenues.

It is especially important to point out the extensive aid of the socialist countries, and above all of the USSR in the development of the DRA's national economy. During the first 5 years the socialist countries' share of the overall volume of foreign aid for the construction of basic projects amounts to 66 percent, and during the second 5-year period it will even exceed this future. The aid of the USSR for the construction of agroindustrial, transportation, communications, and social services institutions during the first 5 years will be increased by four-fold compared to the preceding 5 years. In addition, the Soviet Union has ratified a series of decisions to increase the volume of loans and grants-in-aid for the purchase of consumer goods. This, and considerable rises in the prices of some of Afghanistan's goods for export, will lead to the procurement of additional revenues.

Part II

LD271558 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Second part of speech by Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, at a meeting of the Revolutionary Council in the People's House, Kabul, on 23 October--recorded]

[Summary] "In the next 10 years, the agricultural sector will play a major role in the development of the economy. In 1978, 58 percent of domestic production came from agriculture and 23 percent from the industries. Since the pace of growth of the industries is rapid, its relative share will increase by 36 percent by the end of the next 10 years, and the relative share of agriculture will account for 43 percent of the gross national product. Hence, our beloved country will be transformed into a progressive agricultural-industrial country.

"Agricultural policy constitutes the most salient part of the economic and social policy of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA]. The aims of our agricultural policy are: the complete eradication of feudalist relations; modernization of agriculture and agricultural equipment; and increasing the yield of agricultural produce for the purpose of the removal of the needs of our noble people on account of agricultural produce. [applause] For this purpose, for the development of agriculture and irrigation during the next 10 years, compared to 1974-1978, investment to the tune of 600 percent will be allocated. This constitutes one quarter of the general investments of the national economy. All-round utilization of investment in the agricultural sector will lead to greater productivity in agriculture and the acceleration of agricultural produce. For this purpose, investment should be concentrated for the expansion of agriculture."

Irrigation projects, farms and government cooperatives for important items of agricultural produce in rural areas will be created. This will do away with feudalist relations in rural areas.

Necessary development work for increasing produce in the private agricultural sector will be carried out. The share of industries in the development of the national economy will be increased: During the first 5-year plan, the share of industries will increase to 41 percent and during the second 5-year plan to 56 percent of the gross national product.

"On the basis of the above considerations, during the next 10 years, about one-half of all the state investment will be allocated to the creation and construction of new areas and varieties of production and modernization of the existing industrial enterprises. This figure is seven times thefigure for 1974-1978. The basis of the economic strategy of the PDPA in the area of industries during the first 5-year plan, the second 5-year plan and the subsequent stages is strengthening the economic capacity of the country on account of thecontinuous development of heavy industries based on the effective utilization of the natural resources of Afghanistan."

Geological surveys will be carried out. It has been predicted that between 1979-1988 24 billion afghanis will be allocated by the state toward geological surveys. This figure is 3 and 1/2 times more than that for 1974-1978. It is necessary that the development of raw materials for gas, oil, chemicals, coal, dye and construction industries should be carried out on an extensive and scientific scale.

The volume of heavy industries in the next 10 years will be increased by 2.5 times, amounting to 17-20 billion afghanis in investment, and this will lead to greater production in the heavy industries sector. During the next 10 years, production of all forms of fuel and energy items will be increased three fold, and the relative share of oil and coal in the range of the energy items will be increased by almost four-fifths. Hydro-electricity constitutes four-fifths of the energy resources of the country and constitutes the bases of electrical industries in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Part III

LD271712 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Third and final part of speech by Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, at 23 October meeting of the Revolutionary Council in the People's House in Kabul--recorded]

[Summary] "Similarly, for the next 10 years, a great many regulations will be implemented for the development of the national sector of the people of Afghanistan. These regulations will be implemented so that the importance of culture, arts, literature and the news media in education and in developing a revolutionary mentality can be expeditiously achieved.

"Meanwhile, I should mention another important project which has an effective role in raising the standard of living of the people and in improving the country's economic conditions.

"It is obvious that Afghanistan was the only country on the Asian continent where a complete census was not implemented. After the complete success of the Great Sawr Revolution, among many plans that were put into practice by the DRA Government, a complete census of the population had an important place. [Words indistinct] population, the DRA Government for its success helped and the people of Afghanistan during this census expressed in a unique way, hence proving once more their cooperation in defending the aims of the Great Sawr Revolution. Accordingly, the complete population census, which started on 25 May was successfully completed on 13 June.

"The complete census of Afghanistan will help on the one hand to lay the foundation of academic and economic plans and on the other hand to implement the huge plans of the PDPA to raise the standard of living and culture of the people. It must be added that even when sound economic policies are designed, the success of the work depends on organizations. Therefore, the PDPA had developed totally new conditions in which to implement these policies. These conditions include:

"The states socioeconomic development plans contain the main national economic guidelines. The system of economic guidance must be effective in all national affairs. Planning is a long term process for the maturation of socioeconomic considerations. These plans must be given all-round support and this cannot be achieved without the creation of a sound infrastructure.

"The taxation policy must also be in accordance with the defined economic policies and the state should be able to use it for the development of the private sector. Plans should be drawn carefully and must be realistic. During the period of application of plans, the state must encourage the productive units in the backward parts of the country by making full use of human resources. The PDPA has the duty to train cadres for the implementation of state plans. For the first time we are looking ahead and are discussing the implementation of these plans.

"I believe that I am speaking for all of my colleagues in saying that these are timely and sensible plans and that this action should also be extended in the future. [applause]

"The decisions of the PDPA Central Committee plenum, the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and the DRA Revolutionary Council concerning the arrangements and application of the party's economic policy should be enhanced." [applause]

Attention should also be paid to provincial party organs and party organs such as workers unions, Khalqi Youth and Khalqi Women's Organizations and these organs should try to train workers in accordance with the new aspirations.

"I am proud to say that all our friends believe that with the success of the Great Sawr Revolution and the stability of the DRA, our people have realized their responsibility with sincerity vis-a-vis peace in the world and peace in the region. They express their deep hope for the sake of socioeconomic justice in our beloved country. The defense of world peace and peace in the region is the necessary defense of the gains of the Great Sawr Revolution. [applause]

"The victorious and proud design of our people's forces in defending the country and the Khalqi and workers revolution has been a source of respect for all our working people. The existence of ambitious forces and conspiracies in the world, and the interference of imperialist forces and the unity [words indistinct] imperialism, reaction interference in the internal affairs of others further strengthens the defense forces of other peace loving nations. Beloved Afghanistan (?from the start) has not been free from the interference of the enemies of our toiling people. The DRA government is now, more than ever, aware of the need to strengthen its champion armed forces." [applause]

The DRA will introduce a democratic constitution and will attempt to give to every individual according to his need and take from each according to his ability.

The PDPA will try to further strengthen the fraternal relations with the socialist states, particularly with the USSR, with which we have had over 60 years of brotherly relations.

We hope Afghanistan will take its proper place alongside other socialist states and accomplish its duties with pride.

REBELS REPORT GOVERNMENT OFFENSIVE IN PAKTIA PROVINCE

BK281250 Hong Kong AFP in English 1231 GMT 28 Oct 79 BK

[Text] Islamabad, 28 Oct (AFP)--Afghan Government forces have been carrying out a major offensive against rebel forces in Paktia Province southeast of Kabul since Oct 23, rebel sources said here today.

Nearly 300 armoured vehicles and tanks backed by modern MI-24 attack helicopters and MIG planes are being used by the government in fighting in the areas of Djaji and Mangal near the border with Pakistan, the sources said.

A few days ago, Afghanistan's new president, Hafizollah Amin, warned the rebels that his forces were equipped with "modern weapons" which they would not hesitate to use against the insurgents.

The rebel sources said the armoured vehicles and tanks were brought from Gardez, the capital of Paktia Province.

Reports from independent witnesses confirmed that attacks by planes and helicopters have occurred daily for two weeks in Afghan territory along the border with Pakistan.

INDIA

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION SCHEDULE ANNOUNCED 26 OCT

BK261252 Delhi Domestic Service in Hindi 1235 GMT 26 Oct 79 BK

[Text] Polling in elections to the Lok Sabha will be held on 3 and 6 January next year. This was announced by the chief election commissioner, Mr S.L. Shakhdar, in New Delhi today. He told newsmen that the Election Commission will recommend that the president issue a notification on 3 December this year announcing the election program.

Mr Shakhdar said the filing of nominations of candidates will start the same day, and the last date for filing nominations will be 10 December. The date of scrutiny will be 11 December, and the last date for withdrawal of candidacy will be 13 December.

Mr Shakhdar said the polling time will be from 0800 to 1600, but in some areas it may run from 0800 to 1630. Counting of votes will start on the morning of 6 January, and first results are likely to be out the same evening. Counting will be completed by the evening of 8 January, by which time all results are likely to be announced.

PRESIDENT ACTS TO INSURE PEACEFUL ELECTIONEERING

BK290608 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 29 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The president, Mr Sanjiva Reddy, has asked the union home minister to direct the state governments to insure peaceful conduct of public meetings by political parties so that the coming midterm poll is held in a free and fair manner. The Uttar Pradesh chief minister, Mr Banarasi Das, told newsmen in Lucknow yesterday that Mr Reddy gave this assurance when he, along with the Lok Dal working president, Mr Raj Narain, and the general secretary, Mr B.P. Maurya, called on the president recently and brought to his notice the manner in which RSS [Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh] men disturbed a Lok Dal election meeting at Kota in Rajasthan. At this meeting Mr Raj Narain and Mr B.P. Maurya were injured by stone throwing.

CPI-M, LOK DAL MAKING ELECTORAL ALLIANCE IN MOST STATES

BK280949 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 28 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The CPI-M [Communist Party of India-Marxist] will make electoral alliance with the Lok Dal in almost all the states, wherever possible. This has been stated by the CPI-M Central Committee member and the Tripura education minister, Mr Dasharath Deb.

Addressing a public meeting in Udaypur, he said the CPI-M is making alliance with the Lok Dal to fight authoritarianism and communalism in the country.

CHARAN SINGH ON ALLIANCE WITH CONGRESS, COMMUNISTS

BK291009 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Oct 79 BK

[Text] In a statement issued in New Delhi on 28 October, Charan Singh said there was enough ground for Lok Dal, Congress and communists to work for the common objective of ending poverty and unemployment, reports All India Radio.

He said there were bound to be differences, but they should be discussed and parties should agree on some minimal practical programmes. They should strive to lift the masses from the misery into which decades of wrong priorities had sunk them.

He observed that the 1977 election saw a negative alliance. Now there was a chance for a positive alliance with a battle cry against the rich and for removing poverty. He would continue to fight against capitalists hoarders and profiteers.

Referring to trade unions, Charan Singh deplored disruptive activities which affect essential services such as the movement of foodgrains. He pointed out that the organised sector forms only about ten percent of the population but the bulk of extra taxation had been consumed by salaries and allowances to members of this sector. Very little was left for providing drinking water to villages or giving jobs and food to the starving masses.

MRS GANDHI ALLEGES CARETAKER GOVERNMENT'S MISUSE OF POWER

BK271048 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 27 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The Congress-I president, Mrs Indira Gandhi, has alleged that the caretaker government of Mr Charan Singh is taking major policy decisions contrary to the instructions of the president. She was addressing a public meeting in Ahmedabad.

MRS GANDHI MAY CONSIDER COALITION GOVERNMENT

BK290606 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 29 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The Congress-I president, Mrs Indira Gandhi, has said if no party secures a majority in the coming elections, her party would try to form a coalition government with like-minded parties. Addressing a news conference at Ahmedabad airport after a 3-day tour of Gujarat, Mrs Gandhi said she would not consider any other party as a like-minded one at present.

Addressing a meeting in Bhuj, Mrs Gandhi said the foreign policy practices by the Janata government during its 2 and 1/2 year rule had lowered the prestige of the country abroad.

At a meeting in Junagadh, Mrs Gandhi blamed the Janata Party and the Lok Dal rule for creating dissatisfaction among the people. She said her party alone can provide a stable government in the country if voted to power.

PAKISTAN

HAQ SPEAKS ON CONDITIONS FOR ELECTIONS, NUCLEAR PLANS

BK271757 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 27 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The president, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has said that the general elections would be held when the time is ripe for them and the conditions which promoted imposition of martial law are removed. Talking to foreign journalists in Rawalpindi this afternoon, he said the answer to the problems of Pakistan was not perpetual martial law. He was quite clear about this, and that eventually they had to have elections and the revival of the democratic process. Perpetual martial law was neither good for the country nor practicable, but the elections would be held at the time when the people were in a position to elect their true representatives to run the country. He said as soon as the conditions improved and the four objectives that he had set before himself were fulfilled, he would announce the date and time for the general elections.

Elaborating the four objectives, the president said they would have to improve the law and order situation, which had been deteriorating for the past many years and could not be checked because they were not running the type of martial law which they should have been. The economy had to be put back on an even keel, corruption damaged and the society as a whole moved in accordance with the injunction of Islam. He made it clear that he had no intention of disenfranchising any section of society.

He said he had been wrongly quoted by a Karachi daily that he wanted to disenfranchise the women and the illiterate. He pointed out that disenfranchising women would result in leaving half the electorate out of the political process. However, he emphasized that at the helm of affairs of the country they have to have them who were responsible and oriented toward Islam.

In reply to a question, the president said Pakistan's main problem was economic and not political, and to tackle it they had both short- and long-term measures by which to tap the country's unharnessed resources. He agreed with a foreign correspondent that the improvement in the law and order situation and the fall in prices had been brought about by crackdown of the martial law and the severity of the administration. A correct assessment of their achievements will be possible only if the process continued beyond [words indistinct].

In reply to another question, the president said he might hold a referendum if he needed a mandate from the people on the future structure of the government that had a bearing on the 1973 constitution. But he had no such plan as yet.

The president affirmed that it was his duty to preserve the basic Islamic principles and he was anxious to follow these principles as enshrined in the 1973 constitution.

The Council of Islamic Ideology was already working on the Islamization of laws. He might appoint an additional body of 10 to 12 members to determine the changes required in the Islamization and to have a consensus on these points. He disclosed that Islamic laws concerning murder had been finalized and would soon be before the cabinet. The ideology council was codifying the present penal code into Islamic laws and the process was expected to be completed in 12 to 18 months. As for fiscal laws, this could not be brought in conformity with Islam within a matter of a few months. That was why a target of 3 years had been fixed to finalize the process. He believed in the process of evolution, rather than revolution.

Referring to the penalities so far awarded, he said these had not been administered under the Islamic Hudoods [ordained punishment], but by martial law. No Islamic court had been established, but the existing courts had been allowed to function according to the prevalent practices of the country's legal code. The judges were deciding cases in accordance with Islamic laws.

Referring to politicians, he said it was a misconception on their part to claim to be the representatives of the people or a barometer of public opinion. He said this had been amply proved by the recent local bodies elections which he had held to foster democracy at the grassroots level, notwithstanding the stiff opposition from the politicians.

The president faced questions about the separation of the office of the chief martial law administrator and the president. He said the time had come for them to work out the future structure.

General Mohammad Ziaul Haq reaffirmed that Pakistan's nuclear program was entirely for peaceful purposes. If friends like the United States did not think so, it was a matter of opinion. They had friends who were in agreement with the state of Pakistan's nuclear program. He described as discriminatory the American opposition to Pakistan's acquiring the reprocessing plant. However, he emphasized the importance of continuing dialog on the subject which would promote the spirit of understanding.

In reply to a question, he said there was no difference between a peaceful and non-peaceful nuclear explosion. He pointed out that the explosion carried out in the name of peaceful nuclear explosion in 1974 [by India] later turned out to be an attempt to acquire nuclear weapons.

The president disclosed that the new Afghan Government had renewed the invitation to the adviser on foreign affairs, Mr Agha Shahi, to visit Kabul, and he would be going to the Afghan capital soon to resume the dialog.

The president said as far as Pakistan was concerned, it had no difference with Afghanistan and it wished to have very cordial relations with that country.

FOREIGN OFFICE COMMENTS ON REPORTED NUCLEAR EXPLOSION

BK281728 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 28 Oct 79 BK

[Text] Commenting on reports of a nuclear explosion by the Pretoria regime, a spokesman of the Foreign Office stated in Islamabad today that the news is of grave import.

Although it is being said that the location of the explosion has not been identified, the available evidence leaves little room for doubt that the explosion must have been carried out by the South African regime.

The acquisition of nuclear capability by South Africa is a clear threat to neighboring African states and is aimed at perpetuating the abhorrent system of apartheid imposed on its black population.

The spokesman said for more than a decade Pakistan has been drawing the attention of the international community to the potential threat posed to Africa and the Middle East through acquisition of nuclear capability by South Africa and Israel. He said to counter this possibility, Pakistan had constantly pressed for the creation of nuclear weapon-free zones in various parts of the world, including Africa and the Middle East.

The spokesman added that Pakistan had also called for both positive and negative security guarantees to non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. He said it is a matter of regret that Pakistan's warning had not been heeded to. In consequence, Africa is now confronted with a clear and bigger nuclear threat from South Africa.

The spokesman said Pakistan firmly supports the course of action adopted by the General Assembly and the proposal of its president and requests the UN secretary general to investigate the reports that South Africa had conducted a nuclear test. The gravity of the situation, the spokesman added, fully justified the Africans call for an urgent consideration of the matter by the UN Security Council.

PRC MILITARY DELEGATION HOSTS BANQUET IN ISLAMABAD

BK290812 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0510 GMT 29 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The leader of the PRC military goodwill delegation, Mr Zhang Caiqian, has said that the friendly and frank talks that they held with the president and various heads of service and government departments would further promote Pakistan-China understanding and friendship. He was speaking at a return banquet hosted by him in the Chinese Embassy in Islamabad last night.

He said Pakistan-China friendship was based on principles and was in the interest of the people of two countries and had passed all tests of time. He said this friendship would continue to blossom like an evergreen tree. China, he said, would continue to stand by the Pakistani people in facing imperialism, hegemonism and external aggression. He gave rich tributes to the Pakistani people for their defense of independence and sovereignty and for their firm opposition to expansionism and their services to world peace and stability in this region.

He said his delegation had found the Pakistani armed forces imbued with high morale and the people engaged in national reconstruction. He said that the affection and warm feelings with which his delegation was welcomed by all walks of life in Pakistan symbolize the Pakistani people's sentiments of best wishes. He said the Chinese people want to see Pakistan united, stable, prosperous and strong.

In his speech, President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq said that the talks between Pakistan and China showed full consensus on their mutual affairs, regional problems and the world situation.

Their discussions on matters of mutual interest, which were held in a very friendly atmosphere, would further promote the climate of understanding that existed between the armed forces of the two countries. He asked the leader of the Chinese delegation to convey to their people and the armed forces the sentiments of friendship and best wishes from the people and armed forces of Pakistan.

Earlier, the second and final round of talks between President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq and the leader of the PRC military goodwill delegation and deputy chief of general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Mr Zhang Caiqian, was held in Rawalpindi. The delegations of the two sides attended.

Later, at a simple ceremony, President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq decorated the leader of the PRC military goodwill delegation with Hilal-i-Pakistan medal, two other members of delegation with Hilal-i-Qaide Azam and two other members with the Siata-i-Pakistan.

Delegation Departs

BK290816 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 29 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The Chinese military goodwill delegation led by Deputy Chief of General Staff Gen Zhang Caiqian, which visited Pakistan for 10 days, was given a warm sendoff when it left Rawalpindi for Beijing this morning. President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq bid farewell to the members of the delegation at the airport. Among those present at the airport to see off the delegation were the deputy chief of staff of the army and the chiefs of the navy and air force. The delegation was presented an honor guard. Two small children presented bouquets to the delegation members.

BRIEFS

CENSUS RESULTS IN AFGHANISTAN--Kabul, October 3, (BAKHTAR)--According to the preliminary results obtained from the full census project carried out throughout the country, the total population of the country, including urban, rural and kochi population, is 15.54 million, of which 8 million, or 51 percent, are male and 7.54 million, or 48.5 percent, are female. A source of the Central Statistics Office of the Ministry of Planning Affairs, while disclosing this, added: The total urban population is 1.72 million, about 11.07 percent; the total rural population is 11.32 million, approximately 72.84 percent; and the number of kochis is 2.50 million, or 16.09 percent of the total population of the country. [Text] [Kabul TIMES in English 3 Oct 79 p 1 BK]